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THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1870-71.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,

1870.

PRINTED BY C. B. LEWIS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.	College.
Bar.	Bareilly.
J. Nar.	Joy Narain.
Gov.	Government.
Hol.	Holiday.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.	La Martiniere.

BENGAL LIBRARY

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1870-71.

MAY.		
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	Vac. one month Gov. Coll. L P.
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JUNE.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	L. C. Exam. begins.
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Pres. Coll. estd. 1855.
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M.	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	Eclipse of the Moon.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	Hindu Holiday.
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER.

1	S	Durga Pujah Hol. begin.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Hindu Holiday.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	[Exam.
28	F	Last day of application for Ent. and Firt Arts
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	Hindu Holiday.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	[Exam.
25	F	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. & L. L.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	Ent. and First Arts Exam. begin.
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	M	
27	T	Meeting of Ent. and F. A. Examiners.
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	Last day of application for Honors.
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

JANUARY.

1	S	New Year's Day.
2	M	B. A., B. L. and L. L. Exam. begin.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	T	
25	W	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	Honor Exam. in Arts.
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	✠	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	✠	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	✠	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate
26	✠	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	W	Last day of notice for M. D. Cand.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

APRIL.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
*6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	

LIBRARY

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India.

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal.

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGIVIE,
Master of Arts.

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations, shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chanceller, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII, and XXVII., of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for: It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Sangor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Mooltan, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The following amended Course of History will take effect at the Examination of December, 1871.

The Outlines of the History of England, and the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction; Practice, Proportion; Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in

* The following places have already been appointed —
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The following amended Course of History will take effect at the Examination of December, 1871.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

Ancient History.

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy, as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy, as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

The following amended Course in Mental and Moral Philosophy will take effect at the Examination of December, 1871.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and

third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar.* A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II. HISTORY.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The following amended Course of History will take effect at the Examination of 1874.

History of England, (Student's Hume).

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan and British periods, down to 1835.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it: the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ELEMENTS OF LOGIC.

The following amended Course of Philosophy will take effect at the Examination of 1872.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

V. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE.

(*a.*) Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b.*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization Thermotics;—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat; dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes,

volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coral, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.

(2.) History.

(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.

(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam)

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix* B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography]

c. Geology,
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology]

d. Mineralogy,
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology.]

e. Physics, *viz.* Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.
[Chemistry]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—
a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires

to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I The principles of Jurisprudence.

II The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern

a Personal rights and status.

b The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*

c The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate:—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I and III Book IV Part I Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10, Part III Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

1 The Principles of Jurisprudence. The Law of Personal Rights and Status, and the Law relating to the infringement of such rights as administered in British India

2 The rights of Property and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*

3 Land Tenures in Bengal, and the Revenue Laws.

4. The Law of Contracts

5. Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence.

6. Penal Code, and Criminal Procedure Code.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4 A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 3 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

8. Any Licentiate in Law, who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1 An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B A Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the B A. Regulations.

5. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b.*) Law of England, as administered by H M 's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c*) General Law, as administered in H. M 's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its Appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d.*) And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate.

(1.) Roman Civil Law.

(2.) Conflict of Laws.

(3.) International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the six subjects; and in addition to the four subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June, 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

Two Courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(b) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(c) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to

the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology)
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits,

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M B Examination at least two years previously

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University —

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology)

Surgery

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence

One Course of 50 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M B Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions, the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz —

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11 Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at

least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examinations shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. do of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined* †

(b) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures

(c) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology

18 Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B A Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the First Arts Regulations

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869, as the Syndicate may order.

Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE

1 An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(a) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts †*

(b) Of having subsequently to passing the M B Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A , to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination

4 A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee A candidate may be admitted to one or more

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64)

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B A Examination, without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the B A Regulations

subsequent Examination on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*,† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subse-

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

quent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy
III Natural and Experimental Science.
IV Construction
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic

Algebra

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem

Logarithms

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop 21, with deductions

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity

Mechanical Powers

Friction

Dynamics

General Laws of Motion

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes

Vibration of simple pendulums

Collision of Bodies

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids

Specific Gravity

Equilibrium of floating bodies

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. DRAWING.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned).

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned).

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means

of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra
Geometry and Conic Sections
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics
Chemistry and Heat
Mineralogy and Physical Geography
Practice of Building
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways
Carpentry and Mechanism
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures
Drawing and Geodesy.

7 As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. * Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A Regulations

Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

1 An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June

2 Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3 Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination

4 The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I Mathematics
II Mechanical Philosophy.
III Natural and Experimental Science.
IV Construction
V. Geodesy

I. MATHEMATICS

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy
Descriptive Geometry

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY

Central Forces
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies Centrifugal Forces
Motion of Fluids
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structure, theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

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1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 186

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age, ...
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.) ... ...
Religion, ...
Present Occupation, ...
Date of Entrance, ...
Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of Affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c, &c)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ———, has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form, as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ———— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18—, and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— passed the Examination for a Licence in ———— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— ——— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ———— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and has been placed in the ———— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ———— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ——— ——— in this University, at the Annual Examination in the year 18—.

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ——— ——— passed the Honor Examination in ——— ——— in ——— and was placed in the —— Division

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Cowper, ...	Timepiece, as in 1861.
Goldsmith, ...	Deserted Village.
Campbell, ...	Battle of Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning. The Mother.
Pollok,.....	The Genius of Byron (from the Course of Time).
Byron,.....	Address to the Ocean, Battle of Waterloo.
Hemans, ...	Casabianca.
Wordsworth, ...	The Pet Lamb.
Montgomery, ...	Home.
Wolfe, ...	Burial of Sir J. Moore.
Browning, ...	How they brought the good news from Ghent.
Johnson, ...	Rasselas.
The Mirage of Life, as	in 1861.

Addison, ... Selected Essays from the Tatler and Spectator. Tatler, Nos. 81, 97, 161.
Spectator, Nos. 26, 69, 93, 94, 111, 120, 121, 135, 159, 195, 255, 256, 257, 381, 387.

Latin.

Cicero, ... First and Second Catiline.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Books I and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Sanskrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Major Fuller's Selections, as in 1869.

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1869.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagur, 2nd half, Chap. 51—90.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Vidyankur.
Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Burmese.

Thoodamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Cowper	Retirement, as in 1862.
Byron, ...	The Corsair.
Campbell, ...	Capture of Warsaw, Lord Ullin's Daughter.
Prescott, ...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1867.
Adam Smith, ...	Wealth of Nations, Book I. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and the whole of Book III.
Washington Irving, ...	Selections from the Sketch Book.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe, Chaps. 1—5, 7 & 8.

Greek.

Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer, ...	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero, ... Pro A. Licinio Archia.
Cicero, ... De Amicitia.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Book II.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábharat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

*Bengali.**

Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1870.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagur, 2nd half, Chaps. 51-90.
Vidyánkur.
Rámáyan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, 1st and 2nd Books.
Batris Singhásan.
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva.

Burmese.

Thoodamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Beattie, ... The Minstrel, Book I. as in 1861.

Pope, ... Iliad, Book XXIV.

Gray, ... Elegy written in a country Church-yard.

Scott, ... Young Lochinvar.

Addison, ... Papers from the Spectator and Tatler, as in 1870.

Craik, ... Pursuit of Knowledge, as in 1865.

Scott, ... Tales of a Grandfather, Chaps. 6-10 inclusive.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Anabasis, Books I. and II.

Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos, ... First ten Lives., (Browning's Ed., Clarendon Press Series.)

Ovid, ... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahabharat, in Rijupat, Part III. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I. by Major Fuller.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Ramayana, Chap. I. in Pandit Ram Jasan's Edition.
Prem Sagar, the first half to the 50th chapter.
Rajniti, pages 1-61. (Hall's Edition.)

Oriya.

Mahábhárat, Birát Parva.
Hitopadesha, Books III. and IV.
Universal History by Nobin Chandra Sarangee.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870.

English.

Milton, ...	Paradise Lost, Bks. I. and II.
Addison, ...	Cato, with Pope's Prologue.
Pope, ...	Essay on Criticism, as in 1864.
Macaulay, ...	Lay of Virginia.
Johnson, ...	Life of Pope.
Addison, ...	Papers on Paradise Lost from the Spectator, Nos. 267, 273, 279, 285, 291, 297, 303, 309.
Johnson, ...	Papers in the Rambler on Milton's Versification, Nos. 86, 88, 90, 94.
Robertson, ...	Charles V. Book I.

Latin.

Livy, ...	Book XXII.
Cicero, ...	De Finibus, Book I.
Horace, ...	Odes, Books III. and IV. Ars Poetica.

Greek.

Herodotus, ...	Euterpe, Book II.
Euripides, ...	Medea.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871.

English.

Milton, ...	Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
Home, ...	Tragedy of Douglas.
Scott, ...	The Bridal of Triermain.
Clough's Translation of Plutarch, ...	Lives of Cato the Younger, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus.
Helps, ...	Essays written in the Intervals of Business, Parts I and II.
Paley, ...	Natural Theology, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, and parts of Chap. 26.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Euripides, ...	Medea.
Plato, ...	Apologia Socratis.
Demosthenes, ...	Olynthiac Orations.

Latin.

Horace, ...	Book I. of the Epistles.
Virgil, ...	Fourth Georgic.
Livy, ...	Book I.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava. ..	Books I.—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

English.

Milton,*	Paradise Lost, Book V.
Scott, ...	Lady of the Lake.
Pope,*	Essay on Criticism.
Prescott,*	Essays on Cervantes and Sir Walter Scott.
Goldsmith,*.....	History of Rome, Chap. XXII. to the end.
Addison,*.....	Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Herodotus, ...	Clio.
Euripides, ...	Alcestis.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book II.
Ovid, ... Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava, Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Macbeth.
Milton, ... Lycidas, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
*Collins, ... Ode on the Passions.
*Pope, ... On Virtue (from the Essay on Man).
*Gray, ... The Bard.
*Scott, ... Lines on Pitt and Fox, from the Introduction to Marmion, as in 1862.
*Byron, ... Ancient and Modern Greece. The Isles of Greece. Midnight (from Manfred). Rome.
*Shelley, ... Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*S. T. Coleridge,.....	The Ancient Mariner, Hymn before Sunrise.
*H. Coleridge, ...	The Nautilus.
*Keats,.....	Ode to a Nightingale. Ode to Autumn.
Wordsworth, ...	Laodamia.
Bacon,.....	Essays. Wright's Edition.
Macaulay, ...	Essay on Bacon.
*Campbell, ...	Rhetoric as in 1870.
*Clough, ...	Plutarch's Lives of Alexander and Cæsar.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Histories, Book I.
Virgil,.....	Æneid, Books V. and VI.
Juvenal, ...	Satires III. and X.

Greek.

Thucydides,.....	Book I.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Rex.
Plato, ...	Republic, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.	
Vení Sánhára,.....	(Omitting 2nd Act.)

Arabic.

Taríkh-í-Yamíní,.....	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,	
Mutanabbi, ...	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Shakspeare,..... Merchant of Venice.
Wilson,* ..... Isle of Palms.
Shelley,* ..... The Cloud.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury,* Selections from.
Milton,..... Comus and Sonnets.
Bacon,..... Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Foster,* ..... Essay on Defoe.
Burke,* ..... Speech for Conciliation with America.
Campbell,* ..... Rhetoric, as in 1871.
Macaulay, ... Essays on Pitt and Chatham.
Hume,* ..... History of England, Reign of Richard I.
Gibbon,* ..... Decline and Fall, Chap. 59, pages 128—151.
Robertson,*..... Charles V, Book I. pages 356—379.

Greek.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides, ... Book II.

Latin.

Lucretius, ... Book V.
Tacitus, ... Histories, Book II.
Cicero,..... Pro Murenâ.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.
Vení Sánhára,..... (Omitting 2nd Act.)

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ...	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,	
Mutanabbi, ...	

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	King John.
Milton, ...	Samson Agonistes.
Scott,*	Harold the Dauntless.
Philips,*	The Splendid Shilling.
Burke,*	Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Johnson,*	Life of Milton.
Campbell,*	Rhetoric, as in 1872.
Macaulay, ...	Essay on Byron.
Milton, ...	Areopagitica. (Arber's Reprints.)

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Thucydides, ...	Book I.

Latin.

Catullus, ...	Selections,* from.
Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book II.
Sallust, ...	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, ...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá, ...	(Devanagari Recension.)

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní, ...	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.
Hamásah, first 31 pages, ..	
Mutanabbi, ...	

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1871.

English—Poetry.

Chaucer, ...	Prologue to Cant. Tales. The Knight's Tale.
Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book I. Cantos 1—6.
Sackville,.....	Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates.
Dryden, ...	The Hind and the Panther.
Byron,.....	English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
Byron,.....	Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.
Tennyson, ...	Idylls of the King.

The lyrical poems of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Gray and Collins, as contained in Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books I—III.

Drama.

Shakspeare,.....	As you like it.
Shakspeare,.....	All's well that Ends well.
Shakspeare,.....	Henry IV. Part 2.
Ben Jonson, ...	Catiline.
Shelley, ...	Hellas.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Malory, Knt.	La Mort D'Arthure, Wright's Edition, Vol. 3, Chap. 113 to end.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sir Thomas Browne, . .	Hydriotaphia.
Burke, ...	Speech on Fox's East India Bill.
Scott, ...	The Antiquary.
Locke, ...	On the Conduct of the Human Understanding.
De Quincey, ...	Confessions of an Opium Eater.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

English—Poetry.

Chaucer, ...	Selections edited by Morris—omitting Nonnes Prieste's Tale. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 1—6. (Clarendon Press Series.)
Dryden, ...	Absalom and Achitophel.
Byron, ...	Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.
Wordsworth, ...	The Excursion, Books I. and II.

The lyrical poems of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Gray and Collins, as contained in Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books I—III.

Drama.

Shakspeare, ...	Henry VI. Three Parts.
Massinger, ...	The Virgin Martyr.
Sheridan, ...	The Rivals.
Villiers, ...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Gosson, ...	Schoole of Abuse. (Arber's Reprints.)
Browne, ...	Religio Medici.
Lamb, ...	Essays of Elia.
Scott, ...	Quentin Durward.
Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV, V, VI, VIII. and IX, and the whole of Book III
Boswell, ...	Life of Johnson—2nd half.
Mill,.....	Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer, ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar, ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus, ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides, ...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes, ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus.	Books II. and III. to the end of Chap. 66.
Thucydides, ...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes, ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato, ...	Republic.
Aristotle,.....	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil,	Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.
Horace,	Odes, Epodes, Satires I, (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal,	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius,	Satires.
Lucretius,	Books I. and VI.
Catullus,	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus,	Aulularia.
Terence,	Andria.
Livy,	Books XXI. to XXV.
Sallust,	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero,	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus,	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1871

Sanskrit.

Kálidása,	Vikramorvási.
Bhartrihari,	Bhatti Kávya, I—V.
Visákha Datta,	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Súdraka,	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta,	Kádambari, first half.
Srí Harsha,	Naishadhacharita, V. IX. XVII.

Mágha, ...	Sisupálabadha, I. III. XIV.
Vyása and Sankara, ..	Vedánta Sútras with Sánkara Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, ...	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta, ...	Kávya Prakása, 1—V. Ullásas.
Vishwanátha Tarkapanchánana, ...	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.
Váchaspati Misra, ...	Tattwa Kaumudí.
Pánini, ...	Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhánta Kaumudí.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah, ...	The whole.
Motanabbi, ...	
Makamát-í-Hariri, ...	
Saba-i-Moallakah, ...	

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása, ...	Sakuntalá. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari, ...	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti, ...	Víracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka, ...	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí, ...	Dasakumáracharita.
Srí Harsha, ...	Naishadhacharita, II. III. XIV. XVII.
Bháravi, ...	Kirátárjuníya XI—XIV.

Vyása and Sankara, ..	Vedánta Sútras with Sánkara Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 4th Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá, ..	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta, ..	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanátha Tarkapanchánana, ...	Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí.
Vachasphati Misra,.....	Tattwa Kaumudí.
Pánini,.....	Káraka and Samása as in the Siddhánta Kaumudí.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1871.

History.

As a period :—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted—

For History of England.—Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.

For France.—Michelet, Crowe.

„ Spain.—Robertson's Charles V. Prescott's Philip II.

„ Italy.—Roscoe's Leo X. Sismondi's Italian Republics.

„ Holland.—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
„ United Netherlands.

„ Germany.—Ranke's History of the Reformation.
„ Ferdinand I. and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

History.

As a period :—

The History of England from 1760 to 1832.

(*a*). Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

(*b*). Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.

(*c*). Political Economy.

(*d*). Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1870.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History (omitting Introductory Chapter).

1871.

Dr. Collier's History of the British Empire (Nelson's School Series).

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

FIRST EXAMINATION, 1870.

History.

Student's Hume.

1871.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

1871.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

Logic—as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871—1873.

History.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 12, Section VII.

1874.

History of England (Student's Hume).

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. 2.

Mental and Moral Science, 1871.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

1872.

Hamilton's Metaphysics.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edward's Zoology, Parts I and II.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII. Articles 242—248 and Cap. XXV. to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX. on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B. Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar coordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX. omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII. and Cap. XII.

N. B. All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the parallelogram of forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also

Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps. VI. XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics as in Besant's elementary treatise with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B. In Cap. VIII. only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI. on refraction and reflexion at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below.

Cap. II.		Articles	17, 17—19, 33, 36.
III.		„	10.
V.		„	11, 12.
VI.	(1)	„	4—8.
VI.	(2)	„	9—12.
VI.	(3)	„	10—11, 19, 24, 25.
VII.		„	7—15, 18.
VIII.		„	9—11, 16—21.
X.		„	6—8, 34—36.
XI.		„	12 to end.

V.

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1870	Gaurisankar De, ...	ditto.

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Bengali, ...	Pundit Harináth Nyaratna. Baboo Gopal Chandra Banerjee. Rev. Bireshwar Vidyáratna. Pandit Aghor Náth Tatwanidhi.
History & Geography,	D. Carnduff, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq. W. Clifford, Esq. Rev. T. Martin.
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Bengali and Sanscrit,	Rev. K. M. Banerjee. Pundit Mahes Ch. Nyáyratna.
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REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II. of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered

to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit

in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000, in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will,—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my Estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees

twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called "Eshan's Scholarship" to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College, with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869. Kartic Chandra Mitra, ...Presy. Col.
1870. Sarada Charan Mitra, ...Presy. Col.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prosonno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I. bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship to be called "The Tagore Law Professorship," and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my

Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of 1,000 rupees, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following Trusts, that is to say: In Trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of 10,000 rupees, by equal monthly payments to the "Tagore Law Professor" for the time being, and in Trust to apply the residue of the interest in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of 1,000 rupees a month to the University of Calcutta to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said "Tagore Law Professorship" and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death, my Will is, that the "Tagore Law Professor" shall read or deliver yearly at some

place within the Town of Calcutta one complete course of Law Lectures without charge to the Students and other persons who may attend such Lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of Lectures the Lectures shall be printed and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expence of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expences, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said "Tagore Law Professorship" shall save as herein provided be as to the kind of Law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate of the said University."

At a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July, 1869, the following scheme for Lectures was adopted :—

(a). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of Lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(b). That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(c). That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

At the same meeting Mr. Herbert Cowell was elected Professor by the Senate.

University Library.

Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount has been invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College (In Arts and Law).
8. Benares College.
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanskrit College.
11. Ajmere College.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School, (In Arts and Law).
18. Calcutta Mudressa.

19. Cuttack School, (In Arts and Law).
20. Chittagong School, (In Arts and Law).

(Unconnected with Government.).

21. Canning College, Lucknow, (In Arts and Law).
22. Bishop's College.
23. Doveton College, Calcutta.
24. St. Paul's School.
25. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
26. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
27. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
28. Serampore College.
29. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
30. St. John's College, Agra.
31. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
32. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
33. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
35. Lahore Mission School.
36. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
37. Victoria College, Agra.
38. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
39. Bishop's School, Simla.
40. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
41. Schore School.
42. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
43. Mussooree School.
44. Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs., and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 6 Rs. a month.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.

The Burdwan Scholarship,..	value	50 Rs.	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore „ ..	„	50 Rs.	„
„ Bird Scholarship, ...	„	40 Rs.	„
„ Ryan „	„	40 Rs.	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30 Rs.	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already

members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A., Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, M. A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Dr. Robson, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist. Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Professor of English Law.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. F. Downing, Assist. Prof., Civil Eng.

Mr. W. Griffiths, B. A., Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.

Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The Government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,....	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem,.....Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. (With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. (With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)	Medical Wards 3 months. Surgical do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. (With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The Course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and is as follows:

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months, 4 Surgical Wards, months 4 Outdoor Dispensary, months, 4	Medical Wards, months, 6 Surgical Wards, months, 6

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgn. Chunder Mohun Ghose. M. B.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Hygiene,	J. M. Cunningham, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W.C.B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, [M. D.
1860 S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (officiating.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B., (offg.)	
1866 J. Ewart, M. D., (offg.)	

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is five Rupees per month in the College Department, and three Rupees in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the B. A. and F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of 50, 35 and 25 Rupees, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is applied to the purchase of Standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, ...Babu Prásannakumárá Sarvadhikárí.

English.

Lecturer, ...Babu Syámá Chárán Gángúli, B. A.

" " Beni Madháv Dé, M. A.

Head master,...Babu Táriní Chárán Cháttopádhyáy.
Second do. ... „ Díná Náth Mukhopádhyáy, B. A.
Third do. ... „ Nrisinhá Chandra Mukhopádhyáy, [M. A.
And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy,...Vacant.
Officiating ditto,.....Pandit Máhes Chandra Nyáyáratná.
Professor of Law, ... „ Bharat Chandra Siromani.
„ of Rhetoric, ... „ Mahes Chandrá Nyáyáratná.
„ of Literature,..... „ Dvarká Náth Vídyábhúshun.
„ of Grammar,..... „ Tárá Náth Tárhaváchaspatí.
Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar, ... „ Gírís Chandra Vídyaratná.
And eight other Pandits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahommed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the

Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. This surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing

Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Zemindary Scholarship.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, M. A., ...	Principal.
R. Parry, ...	Professor.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.
E. Lethbridge, M. A., ...	Professor.
Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitra, M. A. and B. L., ...	Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupta, ..	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali.
Moulvee Obeydoolah, ...	Professor of Arabic.
Baboo Jadu Nath Banerjee, ...	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W Brennand, Principal.
A. W. Garrett, B. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

The College building was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied by the building was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A. *(on leave).*
Offg. Principal,—S. Lobb, M. A.
Professor,—W. G. Willson, M. A.
Professor,—J. C. Nesfield, M. A.
Head Master,—Babu Umes Chandra Datta.
Lecturer in Law, Prasanna Kumár Bose, M. A. and B. L.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Babu Nakuleswar Bandopádhyáy.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A., (Officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

It has two Departments, the monthly fee in *each* of which is Rupees 5.

It is open to all classes of the community, and any University under-graduate is admissible.

The building, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1863, was occupied in 1869.

One moiety of its cost was paid by the community.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,.....Robert Hand.
Professor,.. .....David Carnduff.
Ditto, ...W. Mc Laren Smith, M. A.
Head Master, ..:.....Rev. Lál Béhári De.
2nd. do. ....Babu Harí Dás Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit, ,, Rámgati Nyáyáratná.
Lecturer in Law,..... ,, Guru Das Bandyopadhyay, M. A. and B. L.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible

who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, M. A., ...	Principal.
J. K. Rogers, ...	Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B. A., ..	Professor.
J. Behrendt, ...	Head Master.
A. Phillips, ...	2nd Master.
Soshibhusan Chatterjee, M. A.,	3rd Master.
F. Tiery, B. A., ...	4th Master.
Choto Ram Tiwari, ...	Asst. Profr. of Sans-
Nasir Khan, ...	Head Moulvi. [krit.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to give instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently. in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of Rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior): the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There

are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History,—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics,—(Vacant.)

Head Master,—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanskrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.

E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. H. Wright, B. A., Professor of English Literature.

Babu Muthra Prasad Misr, Head Master.
„ Madhava Chandra Deva, B. A., Supy. Teacher.
„ Umesh Chandra Sanyal, M. A., Assistant Master.
Sixteen Teachers and a Librarian.

Sanskrit Department.

A. E. Gough, Esquire, B. A. Anglo-Sanskrit Profr.
Pandit Govind Deva Sastri, Assistant ditto ditto
„ Bapu Deva Sastri, Professor of Mathematics.
„ Rajaram Sastri, Professor of Law.
„ Becharam Tiwary, ditto of Sankhya.
„ Kali Prasada Siromoni, ditto of Logic.
„ Ram Chandro Sastri, ditto of Sahitya.
„ Sital Prasad, ditto of Poetry.
Nine Teachers and a Librarian.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Templeton,—Principal.

A. S. Harrison, B. A. Professor of Mathematics.

G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature.

C. Dodd, Head Master.

Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M. A., Asst. Pro. Math.

Moulvie Mahomed Ahsum, Head Moulvie.

Deadut Tewari, Pandit.

Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

PRINCIPALS.

1853 V. Tregear.

1855 C. Buch, Ph. D.

1859 M. Kempson, M. A.

Saugor High School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

Monthly amount of Scholarships.

10 Senior Scholarships,.....Rs. 123

19 Junior Scholarships, ...Rs. 106

Total,.....Rs. 229

The school is open to all classes on payment of an Entrance and monthly Tuition Fee. The Tuition Fee

varies from two annas to five rupees according to the wealth of the parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

George Thompson, B. A.*Offg. Head Master.
Joseph Elliott, First Asstt. Master.
W, H. Bachman, Second ditto.
J. H. Firth, Third ditto.
Hari Gopal Padhye, B. A. Professor of Sanskrit.
Eight junior Assistants and native Teachers.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director Public Instruction, N. W. P. It was opened as a school, which after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular school, and on 1st April, 1868, it was raised to the *status* of a College, when the instructive staff was augmented and improved to suit the growing wants of the Institution. A new and commodious building was sanctioned by Government in June 1867, and was occupied in February, 1870.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance Fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in

Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from his Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into 12 Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the College is a Boarding house for district students, under the management of Lalla Jumna Dass, one of the junior Teachers.

A well supported library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the School.

Instructive Staff.

J. F. Goulding, Principal (on leave to Europe).
C. H. De Mello, Offg ditto.
T. Harris, B. A., Head Master.
S. Smith, Teacher of Mathematics and two Masters.
Moulvie Mohammad Hussen, 1st Arabic and Persian teacher.
Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Sanskrit and Hindi teacher.
16 Assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries,

catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A.,—*Principal.*

Vacant, ...*Vice-Principal.*

J. W. Coe,—*Tutor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill, D. D.

1841 George Undy Withers, D. D.

1849 William Kay, D. D.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian

parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Theology, Philosophy and Logic, Rev. R. Robinson, Principal. English Literature, History and Physiology, H. Roberts. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, A. Pirie.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.
1858 George Smith, LL. D.
1858 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.
1869 R. Dick, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships and Prizes.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of

learning. The whole course, assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

LIST OF RECTORS.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A..
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse, *Bart.*
H. Woodrow, ESQ., M. A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M. A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M. A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A. *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.
Assistant Master, Rev. W. Sadler.
" " Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for General scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, M. A., LL D., Superintendent.
,, K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M. A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe, (*Europe*).
,, Kalichurn Banarjee, M. A.
,, Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
,, Banimadub Pal, B. A.
,, Krishna Chundra Das, B. A.
,, Dhone Kristo Ghose, B. A.
,, Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government and the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School.

The Educational Staff consists of a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pandit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
T. Bruce Lane, Esq., C. S.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. W. C. Bromehead.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F.N.Macnamara, M.D.

Principals

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M. A.

Assistant Masters.

F. J. Rowe, B. A. H. Gick. F. J. Bennett. G. A. Lorimer, B. A. J. H. Ellis. J. Hodges. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones.

Music Master, G. B. Lissant. Pandit, Ramkumar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, viz. a College department for undergraduates of the University, a School department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
Rev. T. E. Slater.
Baboo Gopal Chundra Saha, M. A.
Baboo Taranáth Chakravarti, M. A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Baboo Parbati Charan Bandhyopadhyaya.
Fourteen Teachers and two Pandits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.

Rev. J. Henry, Prefect of Studies.

Rev. J. Nieberding, Prefect of Discipline.

Rev. F. Carette.

Rev. A. De Bie.

Rev. P. De Boeck.

Rev. F. De Cock.
Rev. J. Fierens.
Rev. E. Francotte.
Rev. E. Lafont.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. C. Hogger.
Mr. W. Pereira.
Mr. A. Voss.
Mr. Ch. Durup de Dombal.
Br. Krynen.
Br. Swords.
Moonshee, Wahed Khan.
Pandit, Gopal Chandra Ghosh.
Pandit, O. C. Tarkalankara.
Drawing Master, Mr. C. Augier.
Music Master, Signor A. Nicolini.

Sub-prefects, ... { A Eeckman. F. Soenen. J. Johnston.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revs. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the

King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands, was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the

most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revs. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, Rev. T. Martin, and Rev. J. W. Thomas, Tutors.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 Rs. fee, entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 1 Re. to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.
Vice-Principal, R J. Bell, Esq.
Head Master, A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master, Mr. Williams.
" Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti.
" Babu Damodur Das, B. A.
" Babu Muttra Das.
Moulvie, Moulvie Mahomed Bashir.
Pandit, Kali Das.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected, at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,.....	Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's,.....		260
Munshi Situl Sing's,.....		200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's,.....		60
And a gold medal, value Rupees ...		100

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,..... *Principal.*
Rev. R. A. T. Hoernle, ... *Sanskrit Lecturer.*
Mr. H. Pink, ... *Asst. Master.*
Baboo Timothy Luther,..... *Head Master.*

Eleven English Teachers and twenty-three Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor, ...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden,.....	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,...	Ditto ditto.
" Classics, &c.	Ditto *(pro tem.)*
" Singhalese, .	Rev. C. Alwis.
" Tamil, ...	
" Music, ...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master, ...	(Vacant).
Assistant Masters, ...	Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C Perera.
Supdt. of Orphan Asylum,	Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D., *Principal.*

Rev. Charles M. Grant, B. D.

Mr. Robert Dick, M. A.
Babu Gauri Sankar De, M. A.
„ Upendra Nath Dev, M. A.
„ Hara Nath Bhattacharjya, M. A.
Pandit Bireshwar Bidyaratna.
„ Harischandra Tarkalankar.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sur-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surverying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Building, Irrigation works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass, Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring. Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering, Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E.,.....	Principal.
Lieut. C. S. Beauchamp, R. E.,.....	Asst. ditto.
Lieut. B. Pulford, R. E,.....	Ditto ditto.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., ... F. R. S. E.,	Prof, Experimental Science.
J. Elliott, Esq., B. A., ...	Prof. of Mathes.
W. Scotland, Esq	DrawingMaster.
Mr. P. Keay, ...	Head Master.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr , M. D., Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of there-

by exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one Rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Barton, M. A., (Camb.) Principal (At home).
Rev. S. Dyson, Officiating Principal.
Rev. A. P. Neele.
Rev. R. P. Greaves, M. A., (Camb.)
Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D., (Berl.)

J. Willson, Esq., B. A., (Dub.)
Baboo Joy Gobindo Shome, M. A.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Banerjee.

Dehli College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of 1,70,000 Rupees of the late Nawab, Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English: and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time, under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1857, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Dehli College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, ...	C. R. Cooke, B. A.
Professor, ...	W. Ellis, M. A.
Offg. Arabic Professor,.....	Moulavi Ziyauddin.
Head Master,.....	I. C. Beddy.
2nd Master, ...	Saugor Chand, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School teaching up to

the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
A. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A.
E. Willmot, B. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W Leitner, M. A. Ph D.	Principal.
T W. Lindsay, B. A.	Professor of Mathematics.
Moulavi Mahammed Hosein,	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
C. S. Kirkpatrick,.....	Head Master of the School.
C. S. Rebsch,.....	Second ditto ditto.

And 13 other Masters in the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talooqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864 The institution comprises four departments, the College proper, a Law Department, an

English School, and an Oriental department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talooqdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunud* duly executed, the talooqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooquas. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government Grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talooqdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical Languages and the Vernacular Languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talooqdars.

Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Boycott,..... ..... Principal.
M. A. White, M. A. ..... Senior Professor.

J. Gall, M. A., LL. B.,...	Junior Professor.
Theodore Thomas,.....	Professor of Law.
Rajcomar Surbhadicarry, B. A.	Professor of Sanskrit.
Syud Hossain, B. A.	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, B. A.	Assistant Professor.
J. G. Sykes, B. A.	Offg. Assistant Professor.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B. A.	

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunseedhur and other respectable Natives. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwar, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhia, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal Grant-in-aid.

The Entrance fee is 1 Rupee. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,..... ..	E. R. Watts.
Head Master, ...	Babu Ramchandra.
Assistant Master,.....	J. M. Plunkett.
Pandit,.....	Chandra Mohan.
Maulvi,.....	Mohubba Ali.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government and the S. P. G.

Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, and assistance in this class is given by the Senior Missionary in Cawnpore.

Scholarships of the value of 40 Rs. a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent, Rev. H. Finter, S. P. G. Missionary.
Head Master, . Mr. E. R. Burgess.
And 12 Native Masters.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This school is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In 1834, a Zillah school was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May 1866, to a High School when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870, it was affiliated in Law and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Babu Lakhmi Narayan Dass, M. A., B. L.
2nd „ Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd „ Dina Nath Sen, B. A.
Head Pandit, Pandit Nabukumar Bhattacharjya.
And six English Teachers and one Pundit.
Law Lecturer, Babu Tarah Chandra Banerji, M. A. B. L.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This school was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the Vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building, in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English department was added to the school. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 5,000 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant Colonel W. Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of schools for the adjoining circle, and lastly at his solicitation it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 2,400.

There are two scholarships in each Department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. V. Ingels, (on leave),	Head Master.
A. Mears, ...	2nd English Master.
Deo Pershad, ...	3rd ditto
Gunesh Shastree, ...	Head Pandit.
Abdool Haziz Khan, ...	Head Moulvie.

With two junior English teachers. Five Pandits and four Moulvies.

Calcutta Mudrussah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This Institution is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It was originally founded by Mr. Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling the Mahomedans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and sciences as would qualify them for the public service, chiefly in the Judicial department, and was endowed with a zemindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000, which was in July, 1819, commuted to a fixed yearly charge on the Treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1829 an English department was organized. It was at first composed entirely of scholars on the Mud-

russah foundation, but was shortly after thrown open to Mahomedans of all classes.

In 1849 an Anglo Arabic class was added to the Arabic department, for the purpose of instructing in the English language such Arabic students as would avail themselves of such instruction.

In 1854 the Anglo Arabic and the English departments were closed, and in their stead the Anglo-Persian department was formed on such a scale as to enable the students to compete for the Junior English scholarship examination (the present University Entrance standard) :—and the system of education in the Arabic department was altered, *viz.*, the teaching of the Arabic sciences was discontinued, the subjects chiefly taught being the Arabic language and literature and Mahomedan Law.

Since 1863, a College class has been added to the Arabic department, to enable students of the Anglo-Persian department passing the Entrance Examination, and electing to join the Arabic department to continue their English studies with a view to appear at the higher University Examinations.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735, died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800, and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow the sum of Sicca Rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the Founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of Foundationers (80), Boarders (80), and Day Scholars (about 30). A Foundationer is educated and maintained free of a charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and ex-officio Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is ex-officio Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are ex-officio Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, Mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on Prize Day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, B. A., Principal.
Mr. W. A. Robinson, ... Vice-Principal.
Mr. W. Dearden, B. A., ... Head Master.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable Zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah school in 1841 and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ... Babu Chundy Churn Banerjee.
2nd ditto and Law Lecturer, } Babu Rajkristo Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.
3rd Master, ... Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B. A.
4th ditto ..... Hurribullab Maitri, B. A.
Head Pundit, ... Babu Ram Prasunna Mookerjee.
Six Assistant English Teachers and two Pundits.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted to a High School and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Ísvar Chandra Basu, Head Master.

„ Baikuntha Náth Ráy, B. A, 2nd Master,

„ GírindraMohanChakravarti,M.A.B.L.Lawlecturer

„ Pyárimohan Bhattacharyya, Senior Pandit.

Mr. William Dutt, Head Master, School Department. And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861 and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The course of study ranges from the subjects for Entrance into the University of Calcutta down to the first elements of education. The School is under the

auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is ex-officio the Secretary. The fees are Rs. 30 per month for boarders, and Rs. 5 for day-scholars.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master,..... J. Wells, M. A.
First Assistant, ... J. Browne.
Second Assistant, ... A. E. Scott.
And two Junior Masters and a Moonshee.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R N. Maddock, M. A. in 1850. In 1867, (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education: the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three Annual Exhibitions of the value of Rs. 25, 15, 10 respectively.—The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A Stokes, B. A. ..... Head Master.
Rev. J. A. Rambart,..... Second Master.
Mr. W. Sconce, B. A. ..... Assistant Master.
Mr. H. Allen, ... Ditto ditto.
Mr. C. Lockington, ... Ditto ditto.

Graduates.

LAW.

In alphabetical order.

Ádya, Ásutosh,	..	1869, Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali,	...	1869, Ditto
Bágchi, Durgánáth,	...	1869, Behampore College.
„ Harischandra,	...	1869, Dacca College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Bámácharan,	...	1866, Ditto
„ Bhairavchandrá,	...	1863, Ditto
„ Gopináth,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Gurudas,	...	1866, Ditto
„ Hemchandra,	...	1866, Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Karunámáy,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Paresnáth,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Pramadácharan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Pramathanáth,	..	1867, Ditto
„ Rámlál,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Saratchandra,		1869, Ditto
„ Sasibhusan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Satyadayál,	.	1869, Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	.	1869, Patna College.
„ Táráipada,	...	1869, Kishnaghur College.
Banerjea, P N.	...	1869, Presidency College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan,	...	1866. Ditto
Basu, Amarnáth,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Amvikácharan,	...	1863, Ditto
„ Birajáprasád,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Chandranáth.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Dakhináprasád,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Devendralál,	...	1864, Ditto

Basu, Devendranáráyan,	...	1860,	Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, (No. 1),	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Karunádás,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Rájendrakumár,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Rákhálchandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Syámkisar,	...	1869,	Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
Bhatta, Napharchandra,	...	1864,	Ditto
Bhattácháryya, Dwárikánáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1869,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Tárinikánta,	...	1868,	Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya,	...	1869,	Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
Biswás, Rudrakánta,	..	1866,	Ditto
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Isánchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866,	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Amritalál,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Bankimchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Bhagavanchandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Girischandra, (No. 2),	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Hemchandra,	...	1868,	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	1861,	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868.	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Pitámvar,	...	1869,	Hooghly College.

Chattopádhyáy, Pratápchandra,	...	1860,	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Umákánta,	...	1868,	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Jogendranáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
Dás, Chandrakumár,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Lakshminárayán,	..	1869,	Ditto
„ Nilmani,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1863,	Ditto
Datta, Akshaychandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Bipinvihári,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Kálikádás,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Lálgopál,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Rámgopál,	..	1869,	Berhampore College.
„ Táraknáth,	...	1861,	Presidency College.
„ Umácharan,	.	1868,	Ditto
De, Gaurisankar,	..	1868,	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1860,	Ditto
„ Krishnadás,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	.	1862,	Ditto
„ Sambhuchandra,	.	1868,	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
Dhar, Syámchánd,	...	1868,	Hooghly College.
Gangopádhyáy, Jagavandhu,	...	1868,	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra,	.	1861,	Ditto
„ Ravichandra,	...	1864,	Ditto
Ghosh, Anantaram,	..	1864,	Ditto
„ Aghornáth,			Ditto
„ Devendrachandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Dhankrishna,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Mohimachandra,	...	1869,	Ditto

Ghosh, Rásvihári,	...	1867,	Presidency College.
„ Tárinicharan,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1869,	Kishnaghur College.
Goswámi, Heramvalál,	...	1865,	Presidency College.
Guha, Piyárilál,	...	1865,	Ditto
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
Haldár, Syámlál,	...	1865,	Ditto
Láhuri, Rameschandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
Maitra, Rádhágovinda,	..	1860,	Ditto
Majumdár, Jagatdurlabh,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1868,	Ditto
Mallik, Atulcharan,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Balarám,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Bihárilál,	...	1869,	Hooghly College.
„ Srikánta,	...	1864,	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
Mendies, H.	...	1868,	Ditto
Mitra, Avináschandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Narasinhachandra,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Rámcharan,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Rameschandra,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Táravilás,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Tilaokyanáth,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1862,	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Bechárám,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Bipradás,	...	1869,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girischandra,	...	1867,	Presidency College.

Mukhopádhyáy,	Gopálchandra,	... 1869,	Presidency College
„	Haragovinda,	... 1867,	Ditto
„	Jadunáth,	... 1862,	Ditto
„	Jánakináth,	... 1867,	Ditto
„	Jogeswar,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Kailáschandra,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Káliprasanna,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Kánáilál,	... 1867,	Ditto
„	Kapáliprasanna,	.. 1869,	Ditto
„	Krishnamohan,	... 1863,	Ditto
„	Kshetraprasád,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Navinkisan,	... 1862,	Ditto
„	Navinkrishna,	... 1868,	Ditto
„	Nilámvar,	... 1866,	Ditto
„	Nilmani,	... 1869,	Ditto
„	Nrisinhachandra	... 1869,	Ditto
„	Piyárimohan,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Rájkrishna,	... 1868,	Ditto
„	Rájmohan,	... 1865,	Ditto
„	Rámlál,	... 1865,	Ditto
„	Sasibhushan,	... 1864,	Ditto
„	Sitánáth,	... 1869,	Ditto
„	Táráprasanna,	... 1861,	Ditto
Nág,	Sambhuchandra,	... 1868,	Dacca College.
Nandan,	Hemchandra,	... 1869,	Presidency College.
Nandi,	Ramánáth,	... 1862,	Ditto
Obeyd-al-Ruhman,		. . 1869,	Berhampore College.
Pál,	Amritalál,	... 1868,	Presidency College.
„	Baikunthanáth,	... 1862,	Ditto
„	Kártikchandra,	... 1869,	Hooghly College.
„	Srináth,	... 1869,	Ditto
Pálit,	Táraknáth,	... 1868,	Presidency College.
Ráy,	Benimádhav,	... 1867,	Ditto
„	Dhaneschandra,	.. 1868,	Patna College.
„	Dineschandra,	... 1867,	Presidency College.
„	Harináráyan,	... 1865,	Ditto
„	Káliprasanna,	... 1868,	Ditto
„	Kisarimohan,	... 1869,	Ditto

Ráy, Krishnanáth,	...	1868, Hooghly
„ Prasannachandra,	...	1866, Presidency
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Rájchandra,	..	1869, Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1869, Ditto
Sámanta, Nilmádhav,	...	1868, Ditto
Sándyál, M. L.	...	1867, Ditto
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Kisarilál,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868, Berhampore College.
„ Matilál,	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Pareshchandra,	...	1867, Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1862, Ditto
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Baradagovinda,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	...	1868, Dacca College.
„ Dinavandhu,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	..	1865, Presidency College.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Kamalákánta (No. 2),	...	1869, Ditto
„ Kásikánta,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	1866, Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1867, Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866, Ditto
Síl, Brajendrakumár,	...	1863, Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Jadavchandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1863, Ditto
Sing, Budhsen,	...	1868, Ditto
Sinha, Jaygopál,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Suryyanáráyan,	...	1861, Ditto
Som, Baradáprasanna,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Brajavihári,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Devendralál,	...	1868, Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867, Presidency College.
Yusuf, Mahammad,	...	1868, Patna College.

B. L. EXAMINATION, 1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

ruchandra Datta,	...	Presidency College.
Rohinikumár Basák,	..	Dacca College.
Syámámohan Chakravarti,	...	Presidency College,
Kailáschandra Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Patna College.
Chandrakumár Ráy,	...	Presidency College.
E. Younan,	...	Ditto
Kálicharan Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Mahendranath Datta,	...	Ditto
Táráprasanna Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Mahendranáth Basu,	...	Ditto
John Younan,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Dulálchandra De,	...	Presidency College.
Kesavchandra Ráy,	...	Ditto
Harakrishna Chattopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Harischandra Dás,	...	Ditto
Sasibhushan Basu,	...	Hooghly College.
Jaygopál Ghosh,	...	Presidency College.
Nimáichandra Basu,	...	Ditto
Govindachandra Basák,	...	Dacca College.
Satyakinkar Sen,	...	Presidency College.
Govindachandra Dás,	...	Dacca College.
Binadvihári Mitra,	...	Presidency College.
Kálidás Bhanja,	...	Ditto
Pratulchandra Cháttopadhyáy,	...	Ditto
Jogneswar Chandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Haricharan Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
Dinanáth Dás,	...	Ditto
Nilmádhav Ráy,	...	Patna College.
Kshetrachandra Ghosh,	...	Presidency College.
Amritálál De,	...	Ditto
Trailokyanáth Basu,	...	Ditto
Rámratan Páthak,	...	Berhampore College.
Mahimáchandra Jordar,	...	Ditto
Rádhikácharan Mitra,	...	Presidency College.

Báránasi Ráy,	...	Presidency College.
Jagatvandhu Datta,	...	Ditto
Rámchandra Háldár,	...	Ditto
Dinanáth Basu,	...	Ditto
Brajendranáth Chandra,	...	Ditto
Baláichánd Datta,	...	Ditto
Rámgati Gupta,	...	Ditto
Atulvihári Ghosh,	...	Ditto
Sasibhushan Datta,	...	Ditto
Navinchandra Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Patna College.
Mohendranáth Mitra,	...	Presidency College.
Govindachandra Ghosh,	...	Ditto
Priyanáth Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Ramdurlabh Khán,	...	Ditto
Harivallabh Basu,	...	Ditto
Matilal Háldár,	...	Ditto
Ramáprasanna Sinha,	...	Ditto
Piyárilál Ráy,	...	Ditto
Gopimohan Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Upendranáth Mitra,	..	Ditto
Kálináth Dhar,	...	Dacca College.
Jogeschandra Mitra,	...	Berhampore College.
Nagendranáth Ráy,	...	Ditto
Táránáth Chakravarti,	...	Presidency College.
Nepálchandra Basu,	...	Ditto
Raghuvansa Saháy,	...	Ditto
Kailáschandra Majumdár,	...	Ditto
Udaychandra Basu,	...	Ditto
Rájmohan De,	...	Dacca College.
Kunjavihári Nág,	...	Presidency College.
Bipradás Chattopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
Haranáth Bhattácháryya,	...	Ditto
Jagatchandra Bandyopádhyáy,	..	Ditto
Kshetramohan Basu,	...	Ditto
Brajalál Háldár,	..	Ditto
Biharilál Basu,	...	Ditto
Prasannakumár Sen,	...	Ditto
Kálikumár Basu,	...	Berhampore College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopáhyáy, Amritalál,	...	1858,	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhav,	...	1858,	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1862,	Ditto
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	1858,	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	1858,	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Matilál,	...	1860,	Ditto
Das, Girijasankar,	...	1858,	Ditto
„ Kálimohan,	...	1860,	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1860,	Ditto
Dhar, Ásutosh,	..	1858,	Ditto
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858,	Ditto
Ghosh, Kálicharan,	...	1859,	Ditto
„ Prabháchandra,	...	1858,	Ditto
„ Ratanlál,	...	1858,	Ditto
Gregory, C.,	...	1860,	Ditto
Gregory, G.,	..	1860,	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,...	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Srináth,	...	1858,	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1860,	Ditto
„ Harihar,	...	1858,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1860,	Ditto
Pálit, Ánandagopál,	...	1859,	Ditto
Sarkár, Gopálchandra,	...	1862,	Ditto
Sen, Prasannakumár,	...	1862,	Ditto

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Sivchandra,	..	1868,	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1870,	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,*	...	1867,	Ditto

Bandyopádhyáy, Mahendranáráyan, ...	1870,	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan, ...	1869,	Presidency College.
Barál, Navinchánd, ...	1867,	Ditto
Bári, Fazlal, ...	1869,	Ditto
Basu, Abhayádás, ...	1866,	Ditto
„ Amarnáth, ..	1866,	Ditto
„ Haramohan, ...	1866,	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna, ...	1870,	Ditto
„ Trigunáprasanna, ..	1869,	Ditto
Cháki, Rámgopál, ...	1866,	Ditto
Chakravarti, Mádhavchandra, ...	1867,	Ditto
„ Maheschandra, ...	1869,	Dacca College.
„ Syámácharan, ...	1870,	Presidency College.
Chánd, Párvatikumár, ...	1869,	Dacca College.
Chattopádhyáy, Gaurisankar, ...	1866,	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth, ...	1870,	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád, ...	1870,	Ditto
Dás, Párvaticharan, ...	1866,	Ditto
Datta, Durgádás, ...	1863,	Ditto
De, Pratápchandra, ...	1865,	Ditto
Ghosh, Atulchandra, ...	1867,	Ditto
„ Biháriláł, ...	1870,	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakánta, ...	1869,	Dacca College.
„ Durgádás, ...	1870,	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra, ...	1870,	Ditto
„ Girischandra, ..	1869,	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra, ...	1870,	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth, ...	1870,	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámácharan, ...	1870,	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Kálicharan, ...	1866,	Ditto
Guha, Gangádás, ...	1866,	Ditto
„ Kálisankar, ...	1869,	Ditto
Háldár, Bireswar, ...	1866,	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C., ...	1866,	Ditto
Kundu, Hemchandra, ...	1869,	Ditto
Majumdár, Sarveswar, ...	1868,	Ditto
Mallik, Akshaykumár, ...	1870,	Ditto
„ Nityagopál, ...	1867,	Ditto

Mallik, Priyanáth,	...	1869, Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,		1870, Ditto
„ Kuladáprasád,	..	1865, Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867, Ditto
Munsi, Rámgopál,	.	1867, Ditto
Niogi, Nilkamal,	.	1869, Dacca College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra,	...	1869, Presidency College.
Ráy, Dinavandhu,	.	1868, Ditto
„ Sudhansubhushan,		1870, Ditto
Rooke, H.,		1867, Ditto
Sahây, Sivsankar,	.	1870, Patna College.
Sányál, Digámvar,		1870, Berhampore College
Sarkár, Jádavchandra,	.	1867, Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra,	..	1866, Ditto
Sen, Bhuvanmohan,	..	1870, Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1870, Ditto
„ Nalitchandra,		1864, Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád,	..	1870, Ditto
Síl, Gopállál,		1869, Ditto
Sing, Isánchandra,		1865, Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,		1863, Presidency College,
„ Matilál,	.	1863, Ditto
„ Umeschandra,		1863, Ditto
Basu, Lakshmicharan,	...	1861, Ditto
„ Maheschandra,		1863, Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	..	1863, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kálidás,		1862, Ditto
„ Manulál,	.	1862, Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	.	1862, Ditto
Dás, Durgámohan,	..	1861, Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	.	1861, Ditto

Gangopádhyáy, Kshetramohan,	...	1861,	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Chandrakáli,	...	1861,	Ditto
Majumdár, Sivchandra,	.	1863,	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	..	1862,	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth,	..	1862,	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	1862,	Ditto
Ráy, Jadunáth,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Krishnadayál,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Mritunjay,	...	1862,	Ditto
Sen, Bansidhar,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1861,	Ditto
Síl, Ramánáth,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Tulsídás,*	...	1863,	Ditto

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF 100 RS. EACH AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudas,	.	1866,	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1869,	Patna College.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868,	Presidency College.
Datta, Charuchandra,	...	1870,	Ditto
Ghosh, Rásvihári,	..	1867,	Ditto
Mitra, Upendranáth,	...	1862,	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865,	Ditto

* Obtained special prize for superior merit.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari,	...	1864,	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan,	...	1864,	Ditto
Majumdár, Rámratan,	...	1868,	Ditto
Ray, Mádhavchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto

B. C. E. EXAMINATION, 1869.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sen, Kálipada,	...	Presidency College.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861,	Cal. C. E. College,
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865,	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyáy, Kántichandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1864,	Cal. C. E. College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1867,	Presidency College
Chandra, Mahendralál,	...	1862,	Cal. C. E. College.
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1861,	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Amritalál,	...	1867,	Presidency College
„ Kunjavihári,	...	1862,	Cal. C. E. College.
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1864,	Ditto
De, Baikunthanáth,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Matilál,	...	1862,	Ditto
Ghosh, Kshetranáth,	...	1867,	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Rameschandra,	...	1862, Cal. C. E. College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	1861, Ditto
Kumár, Rájkrishna,	...	1864, Ditto
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867, Presidency College.
Mitra, Ásutosh,	..	1864, Cal. C. E. College.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1862, Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Anádináth,	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Binadchánd,	...	1862, Cal. C. E. College.
„ Jogendranáth,	..	1868, Presidency College.
„ Rámkrishna,	...	1862, Cal. C. E. College.
Pandit, Suryyakumár,	...	1862, Ditto
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	.	1862, Ditto
Sarkár, Purnachandra,	...	1865, Presidency College.
Sen, Dinanath,	...	1861, Cal. C. E. College.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION, 1869.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Dániári, Prasannakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Pátnáek, Sudámchandra,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Udaynáráyan,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Gyánchandra,	...	Ditto

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF 100 RS. EACH, AWARDED AT THE L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861, Cal. C. E. College.
Majumdár, Rámratan,	...	1862, Ditto

Graduates.

ARTS.

Honors in Arts.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyay, Nilámvar, Sanskrit College.	...	...

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	...	...

In History.

...	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	...
...	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Mitra, Mahendralál, ditto.	...

In Mental and Moral Science.

...	...	Som, Jaygovinda, Cal. F. C. Inst.

In Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás, Presy. Coll.	Dás, Lakshmináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy, Prasannachandra, Presy. Coll.

1866.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Ghosh, Rásvihárí, Presy. Coll.	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna, Presidency College.

In History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy. Coll.	Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll. Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.	De, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kalícharan, Calcutta F. C. Inst.	Ghosh, Govinchandra, Presy. Coll. Mukhopádhyáy, Níváranchandra, do.	Chattopádhyáy, Umákánta. Presy. College.

In Mathematics.

...	Bhattacharyya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.	...

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalipada, Medical College.	..	...

1867.

In English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Ásutosh, Presy. Coll.	...	...

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani, Sanskrit Coll.	Mukhopádhyáy, Nrisinhachandra, Sanskrit College.	..

In History.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, Presy. College.	Sarkár Kisarílál, Presy. Coll.	Háldár, Rámchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Basu, Karunádás, ditto.	Sen, Prasanakumár, ditto.
...	..	Ráy, Kálíprasanna, ditto.
...	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Bechárám, ditto.
	...	Bhattácháryya, Táriníkánta, ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.	Ghosh, Dhankrishna, Cal. F. C. Inst.	Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. Coll.
	Síl, Jádavchandra, Presy. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy. Coll.	Biswás, Piyárimohan, Dacca Coll.	Ghosh, Harichaítanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

In English.

Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy. College.

Basu, Jogendranáth, Presy. Coll.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
	In Sanskrit.	
...		Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.
	In History.	
...	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
...	Amír Ali, Hooghly College.	...
	In Mathematics.	
Basu, Ánandmohan, Presy. Coll.	...	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy. Coll.
...	...	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto.
	In Mental and Moral Science.	
Datta, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailokyanáth, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra, Hooghly College.

1869.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS. III.
...	Sen, Krishnavihári, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Chaudhuri, Jogendranáth, ditto	...
...	Sen, Jaykrishna, ditto.	...
...	Datta, Mahendranáth, ditto.	

In History.

...	Ghosh, Kshetrachandra, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Bhanja, Kalidás, ditto.	

In Mathematics.

...	Ráy, Chandrakumár, Presy Coll.	Chattopádhyay, Mathuránáth, Dacca College.
...		Dás, Baikunthanáth, ditto
...	...	Basák, Jagatdurlabh, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Datta, Jagatvandhu, Presy. Coll.	Dev, Upendrachandra, Presy. Coll.	Sáhá, Gopálchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyáy, Kailaschandra, Patna College.	Bhattácharyya, Haranáth, General Assembly's Instn.

1870.

In English.

CLASS I	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
...	Mitra, Kártikchandra Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Akhilcharan, Presy. Coll.
...	Bandyopádhyay, Sivnáth, ditto.	Datta, Bhavánicharan, ditto.
...	Mitra, Sáradácharan, ditto.	...

In History.

...	Sarkar, Sasibhushan, Kish. Coll.	Mojumdár, Upendranáráyan, Presy. College.
...	Chattopádhyáy, Sarigopal, ditto.	Set, Rájendranáth, ditto.
...	Basu, Trailokyanáth, Presy. Coll.	...
..	Mukhopadhyáy, Hariprasanna, Kis. Coll.	...
...	Chakravarti, Gopálchandra, Cathedral Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

...	..	Misra, Lakshmisankar Q. C. Ben.

In Mental and Moral Science.

...	Basu, Mahitchandra, Presy. Coll.	Ghosh, Rájendranáth, Pres. Coll.
...	Dás, Lálmohan, ditto.	Mitra, Mahendrachandra.
...	Basu, Rajaninath, ditto.	..

In Physical Science.

E. Yonnan, St. Xavier's College.	...	...

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	..	1868, Presidency College.
„ P. N.	..	1868, Doveton College.
„ Rámlal,	...	1866, Presidency College.
Basu, Prasannakumár,	...	1863, Ditto
Bhattacháryya Mahendranáth,	...	1869, Ditto
Chakravarti, Táránáth,	..	1869, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	1867, Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra,	...	1869, Genl. Assem. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra,	...	1870, Presidency College.
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1867, Teacher.
Láhá, Jagadvandhu,	..	1870, Dacca College.
Lorimer, George,	...	1870, Teacher.
Mitra, Bireswar,	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	..	1863, Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bihárilál,	...	1870, Genl. Assem. Instn.
„ Jogneswar,	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna,	..	1863, Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1863, Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1865, Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	...	1866, Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1863, Presidency College.
Pál, Bholánáth,	...	1867, Teacher.
Sányál, Umeschandra,	...	1870, Queen's Col., Benares.
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1866, Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád,	...	1864, Presidency College.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867, Doveton College.

B. A.

Adya, Ásutosh, B. L.,	...	1868, Hooghly College.
Ahmed, Hamid-uddin,	..	1868, Teacher.
Ali, Ámir, B. L.,	...	1867, Hooghly College.
Amad,	...	1861, Presidency College.
Atmárám,	...	1865, Agra College.

Bágchi, Durgánáth, B. L.,	...	1868, Berhampore College.
,, Harishchandra, B. L.	...	1867, Teacher.
,, Hirálál,	..	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra, (No. 1), B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
,, Avináschandra, (No. 2), B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
,, Bámácharan, B. L.,	...	1862, Ditto
,, Bhairavchandra B. L.,		1862, Ditto
,, Gopínáth, B. L.	...	1861, Ditto
,, Gurudás, B. L.	..	1864, Ditto
,, Haricharan, B. L.	...	1864, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1859, Presidency College.
,, Indranáth, B. L.	...	1869, Cathedral Missn. Col.
,, Jádavchandra, B. L.	....	1868, Medical College.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L.	....	1869, Presidency College.
,, Kailáschandra, B. L.		1867, Presidency College.
,, Kailáschandra, B. L.		1868, Patna College.
,, Kálicharan, B. L.	...	1865, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
,, Karunámay, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
,, Mahendranáth, B. L.		1868, Ditto
,, Navinchandra, B. L.		1869, Patna College.
,, Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
,, P N., B. L.	...	1867, Doveton College.
,, Pánchkari,	..	1869, Teacher.
,, Paresnáth, B. L.	...	1862, Presidency College.
,, Pramadácharan, B. L.		1867, Ditto
,, Pramathanath, B. L.		1866, Ditto
,, Priyanáth, B. L.	...	1868, Kishnaghur College.
,, Purnachandra,	...	1867, Queen's Coll. Benares.
,, Rámlál, B. L.	...	1864, Presidency College.
,, Rámmohan,	...	1868, Queen's College, Ben.
,, S. N.	...	1868, Doveton College.
,, Saratchandra, B. L.	....	1867, Presidency College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	..	1865, Ditto
,, Satyadayál, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
,, Siddheswar,	...	1868, Hooghly College.
,, Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1863, Patna College.

Bandyopádhyáy, Sivnáth,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Tárápada, B. L.	...	1868, Kishnaghur College.
„ Tárápprasanna, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
Bardan, Mohinímohan, B. L..	...	1865, Dacca College.
Baruá, Ánandaram,	...	1869, Presidency College.
Basák, Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1867, Dacca College.
„ Jagatdurlabh,	..	1868, Presidency College.
„ Rádhánáth,	..	1861, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Rahinikumár,	..	1864, Dacca College.
Basu, Amarnáth, B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College
„ Ámvikácharan, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Ánandamohan,	...	1867, Ditto
„ Bihárilál, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Birajáprasád, B. L.	..	1867, Ditto
„ Chandranáth, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Dakhináprasád, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Devendralál, B. L.	..	1863, Ditto
„ Devendranáráyan, B. L.	...	1860, Ditto
„ Dinanáth, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Durgákumár,	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Gopálchandra, B. L.	.	1865, Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh, B. L.	...	1869, Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1858, Ditto
„ Jogendranáth (No. 2) B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Kálikumár, B. L..	...	1869, Berhampore College.
„ Karunádás, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	1860, Civil Eng. College.
„ Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihári,	...	1869, Gen. Assembly's Inst
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Hooghly College.
„ Mahitchandra,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Mathuránáth, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Navinchandra,	...	1869, Cathedral Misn. Coll.
„ Nepálchandra, B. L.	..	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Nimáichandra, B. L.	..	1868, Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1861, Ditto
„ Rajaninath,	...	1869, Dacca College.

Basu, Rájendrakumár, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.
„ Rákhálchandra, B L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	..	1863, Ditto
„ Rámeswar,	..	1866, Ditto
„ Rámkamal,	..	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865, Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, (No. 1)	...	1869, Hooghly College.
„ Sitalnáth,	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Syámkisar, B. L.	...	1868, Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	..	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Trailokyanáth, B. L.	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
Bhanja, Kálidás, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
Bháranprasád,	...	1868, Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College.
Bhattáchárya, Ádityaram,	...	1869, Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	1869, Patna College.
„ Haranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867, Kishnaghur College.
„ Kríshnakamal,	...	1860, Sanscrit Coll.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Tárínikánta, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
Biswás, Piyárimohan,	...	1866, Dacca College.
„ Rudrakánta, B. L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	...	1865, Pfr., Doveton College
„ J.	...	1869, Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher,	...	1864, Queen'sColl.Colombo.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	..	1864, Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1869, Cathedral Msn. Coll.
„ Harachandra,	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Haricharan,	...	1869, Dacca College.
„ Harimohan, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Isánchandra, B. L.	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.

Chakravarti, Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1862, Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Syámámohan, B. L.	...	1869, Teacher.
„ Táránáth, B. L.	...	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Chánd, Ságar,	...	1864, Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.
„ Jogneswarchandra, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth, B. L.		1867, Ditto
„ Amritalál, B. L.	...	1861, Ditto
„ Anukul,	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Avináschandra,	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Bankimchandra, B. L.	.	1858, Ditto
„ Bhagawánchandra, B. L.		1866, Teacher.
„ Bipradás, B. L.	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Bireswar,	...	1869, Sanscrit College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1865, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Harikrishna, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1865, Teacher.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1860, Presidency College.
„ Kálináth,	...	1867, Dacca College.
„ Káliprasanna, B. L.	..	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Kisarimohan, B. L.	...	1865, Doveton College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	..	1864, Presidency College.
„ Mahímchandra,	...	1867, Dacca College.
„ Mathuránáth,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Napharchandra,	...	1867, Hooghly College.
„ Pitámvar, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Pratápchandra, B. L.	...	1859, Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra, B. L.	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Rajaninath,	...	1862, Teacher.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Srigopál,	...	1869, Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866, Medical College.
„ Táráprasád,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Umákánta, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1869, Hooghly College.

Chaudhuri, Binadvihári, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Jogendranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Kálikrishna.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Kálimohan,	...	1869, Ditto
Dáem, Mohámad,	...	1865, Ditto
Dás, Baíkunthanáth,	...	1868, Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumár, B. L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Dámudar,	...	1866, St. John's Coll. Agra.
„ Dinanáth, B. L.	...	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Goráchánd,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1868, Dacca College.
„ Hariprasád,	...	1869, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Harischandra Dás, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Jagatchandra,	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Kálikumár,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Krishnachandra das B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Lakshminárayan, B. L.	...	1864, Presidency College.
„ Lálmohan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Párvaticharan, B. L.	...	1867, Teacher.
„ Sarvánanda,	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Túráprasanna, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Thákur,	...	1868, Lahore Misn. School.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L.	.	1866, Presidency College.
„ Baláichand, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Benimádhav, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Bháratchandra,	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Bipinvihári, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Cháruchandra, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Durgádás,	...	1862, Ditto
„ Harisankar,	...	1868, Ex. st. Hooghly Coll.
„ Jagatvandhu, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Kálikádás, B. L.	...	1869, Ditto
„ Lálgopál, B. L.	...	1859 Ditto

Datta, Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Rámgopál, B. L.	...	1868, Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Syámlál,	...	1869, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Táraknáth, B. L.	...	1860, Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1869, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Umácharan, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1867, Teacher.
D'Cruz, L. W.	...	1865, Doveton College.
De, Amritalál, B. L.	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Dulálchandra, B. L.	...	1869, Ditto
„ Gaurisankar, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L	...	1860, Ditto
„ Kríshnadas, B L.	..	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Matilál,	...	1864, Medical College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.	..	1861, Presidency College.
„ Rájmohan, B. L.	...	1867, Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	..	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
Dev, Mádhavchandra,	...	1865, Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1868, Presidency College.
Dhar, Dinanáth,	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Kálináth, B. L.	...	1866, Dacca College.
„ Nilmani,	..	1866, Teacher.
„ Syámchánd. B. L.	...	1867, Hooghly College.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861, Bishop's College.
Fazlalkudir,	...	1869, Presidency College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864, Doveton College.
Gangopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	...	1868, Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Kísarimohan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Navinchandra, B. L.	...	1860, Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	1869, Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	1860, Ditto
Ghosh, Agharnáth, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Amvikácharan,	...	1869, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.

Ghosh, Anantaram B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Atalvihári, B. L.	..	1868, Ditto
„ Avináschandra,	...	1863, Ditto
„ Bechárám,	..	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Chandramohan,	...	1865, Medical College.
„ Devendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Durgánáráyan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1869, Ditto
„ Harichaitanya,	...	1866, Dacca College.
„ Jaygopál, B. L.	..	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Kshetrachandra, B. L.	..	1868, Presidency.
„ Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Nandalál,	.	1869, Hooghly College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Ráicharan,	...	1869, Hooghly College
„ Rájendranáth,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Rámrup,	...	1868, Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Rásvíhári, B L.	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Sirischandra,	...	1859, Ditto
„ Tárinicharan, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Tárinikumár,	...	1866, Ditto
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1868, Patna College.
Goswámi, Jádavchandra,	...	1868, Presidency College
„ Heramvalál, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
Guha, Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1869, Dacca College.
Guni, Sivchandra, B. L.	...	1866, Teacher.
Gupta, Gopálchandra,	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Kálipada,	..	1865, Medical College.
„ Rádháraman,	...	1868, Presidency College.
„ Rámgati, B. L.	...	1868, Cal Free Ch. Inst.
Háldár, Brajalál, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Mahimchandra,	..	1863, Presidency College.
„ Matilál, B. L.	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Rámchandra, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.

Háldár, Syámlál, B. L	...	1864, Presidency College.
Harris, T.	...	1866, Agra College.
Hosen, Sáed,	...	1867, Presidency College.
Islám, Sirájal,	...	1867, Dacca College.
Jordár, Mahimchandra, B. L.	..	1868, Berhampore College.
Khán, Rámdurlabh, B. L.	..	1868, Teacher.
Láhá, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868, Dacca College.
Láhiri, Purnachandra,	...	1869, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
Láhuri, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859, Bishop's College.
Lewis, George,	...	1868, Lahore Misn. School.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	1869, Teacher.
Maitri, Harivallabh,	...	1868, Ditto
,, Rádhágovinda, B. L.	...	1859, Presidency College.
Majumdár, Bimalácharan,	..	1869, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
,, Jagatdurlabh, B. L.	...	1865, Teacher.
,, Kailáschandra, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.
,, Kedárnáth,	...	1862, Ditto
,, Pratápchandra, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
,, Rámratan,	...	1861, Cal. C. E. College.
,, Syámácharan, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
,, Upendranáráyan,	...	1869, Ditto
Mal, Sanjhi,	...	1868, Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan,	...	1869, Presidency College.
,, Atulcharan, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
,, Balarám, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
,, Bihárilal, B. L.	...	1868, Hooghly College.
,, Premchánd,	...	1865, Presidency College.
,, Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
,, Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
Mendies, H. E, B. L.	...	1866, Doveton College.
Misra, Lakshmisankar,	..	1869, Queen's Coll. Benares.
Mitra, Avináschandra, B L.	...	1868, Presidency College.
,, Benímádhav, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
,, Binadvihári, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
,, Bireswar,	...	1861, Ditto
,, Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto

Mitra, Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	...	1869, Teacher.
„ Kártikchandra,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra,	..	1869, Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1864, Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	..	1869, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Narsingchandra, B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1869, Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannavadan,	...	1865 Queen's Coll. Benares
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866, Teacher,
„ Rádhikácharan, B. L.	..	1869, Presidency College.
„ Rajaníná́th,	..	1868, Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860, Ditto
„ Tárávilás, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 1.) B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 2.) B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1861, Ditto
„ Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
Mohámed, Wájed,	...	1869, Teacher.
Mukhopádhyáy, A'sutosh, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Bechárám, B. L.	..	1866. Ditto
„ Biháriláł,	...	1869, Genl, Assembly's Inst.
„ Bipradás,	...	1868, Kishnaghur College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1863, Teacher.
„ Gangáprasád,	...	1861, Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Gopálchandra, (No. 1), B. L.		1867, Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	..	1868, Ditto
„ Gopállál,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Gopimohan, B. L.	...	1868, Cal Free Ch. Inst.
„ Haragovinda, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna,	...	1869, Krishnaghur College.
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1861, Presidency College.

Mukhopádhyáy, Jadunáth,	...	1867, Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B. L.	..	1862, Presidency College.
„ Janakináth, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Kailáschandra, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Káliprasanna, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Kánáilál, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Kapáliprasanna, B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
„ Krishnamohan, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Kshetraprasád, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Navinkisar, B. L.	..	1863, Ditto
„ Navinkrishna, B. L.	...	1860, Ditto
„ Nilámvar, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Nilmani, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Niváranchandra,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Nrisinghachandra, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Piyárimohan, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Rájkrishna, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Rájmohan, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Rámlál, B. L.	...	1859, Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1863, Ditto
„ Sitánáth, B. L.	...	1867, Teacher.
„ Srikrishna,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Táráprasanna, B. L.	...	1860, Presidency College.
Nág, Kunjavihári, B. L.	...	1869, Ditto
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865, Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra,	..	1869, Teacher.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867, Teacher.
Nandi, Ramánáth, B. L.	..	1861, Presidency College.
Obed-al-Rahman, B. L.	...	1868, Berhamporo College.
Páin, Chandrakánta,	...	1869, Kishnaghur College.
Pál, Amritalál, B. L.	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanath, B. L.	..	1861, Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Bholánáth,	...	1859, Presidency College.
„ Kártikchandra, B. L.	...	1868, Hooghly College.
„ Srináth, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
Pálit, Táraknáth, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
Páure, Jánakináth,	...	1867, Berhampore College.

Parel, Bhuvánmohan,	...	1865, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Páthak, Rámrátan, B. L.	...	1868, Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863, Teacher.
Ratanchánd,	...	1868, Agra College.
Ráy, Akshaykumár,	...	1865, Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1867, Dacca College.
„ Báránasi, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Bholánáth,	...	1867, Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1867, Teacher.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Dhaneschandra,	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Dineschandra, B. L.	...	1862, Presidency College.
„ Haralál,	...	1862, Ditto
„ Harináráyan, B. L.	...	1864, Teacher.
„ Káliprasanna, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Kisarimohan, B. L.	..	1868, Ditto
„ Krishnanáth, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	1862, Cal. C. E. College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	1864, Presidency College.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	1869, Berhampore College.
„ Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1869, Patna College.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1862, Teacher.
„ Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Rájchandra, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Sudhánsubhushan, B. L.	..	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan, B. L.	..	1866, Ditto
„ Matilál, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra,	...	1868, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Sahây, Raghuvans, B. L.	...	1869, Presidency College.
Sámanta, Nilmádhav, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Sandel, M. L., B. L.	...	1864, Doveton College.
Sányál, Chandrasekhar,	...	1866, Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Rámlál,	...	1869, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Umeschandra,	...	1866, Queen's Coll. Benares.

Sarkár, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1867, Hooghly College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth,	..	1869, Cath. Mission College.
„ Kisarilál, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Matilál, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Sasibhusan,	...	1869, Kishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1861, Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	1859, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Sarvádhikári, Rájkumár,	..	1864, Presidency College.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B. L.	..	1864, Dacca College.
„ Ánandagopal,	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Baikunthanáth, B. L	...	1863, Presidency College.
„ Baradágovinda, B. L.	...	1868, Ditto
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866, Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Dinavandhu,	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Guruprasád, B. L.	..	1863, Presidency College.
„ Jaykrishna,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Kamalákánta, B. L.	..	1868, Ditto
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1868, Teacher.
„ Kásikánta, B. L.	...	1866, Presidency College.
„ Krishnavihári,	...	1868, Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1868, Gnl. Assembly's Inst.
„ Prasannakumár, B. L.	..	1866, Presidency College.
„ Rádhákrishna, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Rájkisan, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867, Dacca College
„ Satyakinkar, B. L.	...	1869, Presidency College.
Set, Rájendranáth,	...	1869, Presidency College.
Sil, Brájendrakumar, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1864, Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866, Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1862, Ditto

Simmons, W. J.	...	1864, Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen,	...	1869, Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1867, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Ramáprasanna, B. L.	...	1867, Presidency College.
„ Suryyanáráyan, B L.	...	1860, Ditto
Som, Baradáprasanna, B. L.	...	1866, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
„ Brajavihári, B. L.	...	1867, Ditto
„ Devendralál, B. L.	...	1867, Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda,	...	1865, Cal. Free Ch. Inst.
Srirám,	...	1869, Delhi College.
Talápátra, Rámjádav,	...	1868, Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869, Bishop's College.
Tiery, F. T. H.	...	1862, Doveton College.
„ E. R. T.	...	1868, Ditto
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	...	1865, Ditto
Younan, E., B. L.	...	1869, St. Xavier's College.
„ J., B. L.	..	1868, Presidency College.
Yusoof, Mohamad, B L.		1867, Ditto

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Sáradácharan,	...	Ditto
Das, Brajendramohan,	...	Free Ch. Instn. Calcutta.
Basu, Bipinkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Chandramohan,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Devendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipinvihári,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Khan, Mahammed Ali Reza,	..	Agra College.
Sarkár, Golápchandra,	...	Sanscrit College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra (No. 2),		Kishnaghur College.
Datta, Baidyanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Umákáli,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Revatichandra,	...	Dacca College.

Ráy, Bámácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sahay, Jadunáth,	...	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Bári	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Áchárryya, Bálkrishna,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bandyopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	..	Presidency College.
„ Nilratna,	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Akshaykumár,	...	Dacca College.
„ Bijaykrishna,	...	Patna College.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth.	...	Free Church Instn, Cal.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kálidhán,	...	Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	.	General Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Dacca College.
„ Srischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Chhedilál,	...	Bareilly College.
Dáu, Parmeswar,	...	Free Ch. Instn. Calcutta.
Dás, Iswarchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Madhusudan,	...	L.M.S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Datta, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Free Ch. Instn. Calcutta.
Ghosh, Chandrakumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan,	...	Free Ch. Instn. Calcutta.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Brajendrakumár,	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Jagadiswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlál,	...	Bareilly College.
Másánta, Párvaticharan,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Upendrachandra,	...	Teacher.

Mukhopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhavánicharan,	..	Teacher.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámdhan,	...	L.M.S. Instn. Bhowanipore
„ Umácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nandakisar,	...	Delhi College.
Prámánik, Jasadánandan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Mahendranáth,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Syámchánd,	...	Teacher.
Sen, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Lálgopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sherman, S. T.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Sinha, Khiradnáth,	...	Sanscrit College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Patna College.
Basu, Durgárám,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra,	...	Ditto
„ Prasannakumár,	..	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Bhattácharya, Jivánanda,	..	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Charkravarti, Ságarchandra,	. .	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Akshaykumár,	...	Patna College.
„ Atulchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Narendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	Ditto
Dás, Hemnáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Jánakináth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Ditto
De, Dhankrishna,	...	Cal. Free Ch. Institution.
„ Govindachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnakisar,	...	Presidency College.
„ Nandalál,	...	Hooghly College.

Ghosh, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Sureschandra,	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Rájendralál,	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Syamacharan,	.	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Gopállál,	.	Teacher.
„ Madanmohan,	.	Presidency College.
„ Manmohan,	..	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Durgádás,		Teacher.
Nág, Jagatvandhu,	.	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranáth,		Cathedral Mission College.
Shionáth,		Delhi College.
Sinha, Madhusudan,	.	Berhampore College,

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1866,	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan,	..	1867,	Ditto
Datta, Jagatvandu,	.	1868,	Ditto
Mitra, Kártikchandra,	.	1869,	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijábhushan,	...	1870,	Ditto

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mtira, Kártikchandra,	...	1869,	Presidency College.
Sáradácharan,	...	1870,	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Basu, Isánchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Náth, Harihar,	...	Patna College.
Gangásáran,	...	Agra College.
Bhattácháryya, Sivnáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
Chánd, Hukam,	..	Delhi College.
Gupta, Kunjavihári,	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwálánáth,	..	Ditto
Chakravarti, Ráingopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Jogendranáth, No. 1,	...	Presidency College.
Khalik, Abdool,	..	Hooghly College.
Sankarlál,	..	Agra College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Sasibhushan,	.	Kishnaghur College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Baldeo Prasád,	...	Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gangáchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Patna College.
Basák, Govindachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Basu, Baidyanáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhattácháryya, Jogendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bremner, A. G.	..	LaMartiniere College.
Chattopádhyáy, Kásiswar,	...	Presidency College.
„ Piyárimohan,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	Hooghly College.
Dás, Bhairavchandra,	.	General Assembly's Instn.
„ John,	...	Cathedral Mission College.

Dás, Nandalál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámeswar,	...	Ditto
Datta, Aparnácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Baláichánd,	...	Ditto
„ Kálikrishna,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Ditto
„ Surendrakrishna,	...	Presidency College.
De, Bhavánisankar,	...	Ditto
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Purnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	..	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avináschandra, No. 1,	...	Ditto
„ Avináschandra, No. 2,	...	Ditto
„ Birájkisan,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gopálkrishna,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Iswarchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Ditto
„ Rámsákha,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasimohan,	...	Berhampore College.
Ghoshál, Káliprasanna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratkumár,	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Krishnagovinda,	..	Dacca College.
Harvey, C.	...	Doveton College.
Kar, Umácharan,	...	Hooghly College.
Láhuri, Jogendranath,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Majumdár, Baradákánta,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Mallik, Lalitmádhav,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan,	..	Patna College.
„ Devendranath,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Adhanáth,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Chandrasikhar,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Durgádás,	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Govindadev,	..	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygopál,	...	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanáth, No. 1,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Náth, Prán,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prasád, Hanuman,	...	Ditto
Pratáp, Shia,	...	Patna College.
Ráy Kedárnáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Dacca College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Satischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy Chaudhuri, Devendrakumár,	...	Ditto
Rostan, J. B.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sandel, Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarkár, Jagatchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Táraknáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarmana, Káláchánd,	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Abhayácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Akshaykumár,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Seetal, W.	...	Bishop's College.
Sinha, Madhusudan,	...	Berhampore College.
Som, Murarilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Thomson, J. F.	...	Ditto

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikári, Lolitmohan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Asduk, Golam,	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Brajanáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Haranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Patna College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Kántichandra,	...	Ditto

Bandyopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Krishnagopál,	..	Serampore College.
„ Rámnáráyan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Surendrá,	...	Ditto
Bankavihári,	...	St John's College, Agra.
Bhar, Mánikchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Bhattácháryya, Chandrakumár,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Durgádás,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rádhákisor,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámdin,	...	Serampore College.
Basu, Ásutosh,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Brajanáth,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogescandra,	...	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Sámaldás,	...	Patna College.
Chandra, Benimadhav,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Girindranáth,	..	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kisarimohan,	.	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Nrityagopál,	...	Teacher.
„ Suránáth,	..	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Amritalál,	..	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Bhutnáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gyánchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogendralál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Prasannanáth,	...	Berhampore College.
Christian, John,	..	Dacca College
Cones, G. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Bijaykrishna,	...	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Harakumár,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Harischandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Datta, Baishnavcharan,	...	Presidency College.
De, Brajanáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Sahadev,	...	Patna College.
Dhar, Ásutosh,	...	Presidency College.
Gangopádhyáy, Lálvihári,	...	Ditto
Ghatak, Jogendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Srikrishna,	...	Berhampore College.
Gordhan,	..	Ajmere School.
Gupta, Bansidhar,	..	Patna College.
Jaykishan,	.	Lahore College.
Jayesinghe, E.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kanjilál, Kailáschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kundu, Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore College.
Maitra, Haricharan,	..	Ditto
Mallik, Bankavihári,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Pravodchandra,	.	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Harischandra,	.	Berhampore College.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Akshaykumár,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Nolinínáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rájkrishna,	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Mukhopádháy, Atulchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kártikchandra,	.	Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Nandi, Loknáth,	..	Berhampore College.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	Hooghly College.
Noronha-de, D. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Páin, Nandadulál,	.	Presidency College.
Pandit, Shionáráyan,		Canning College, Lucknow.
Rádhilál,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
Rámkisan,	...	Delhi College.
Rámratan,	..	Ajmere School.
Ráy, Brijipat,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Jogendranáráyan,	...	Kishnaghur College.

Ráy, Umed,	...	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpore.
Ráy, Chaudhuri, Jádavkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Sányál, Jogendranáth,	...	Ditto
Sányál, Kesavlál,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sarkár, Dinanáth,	...	Kishnághur College.
„ Hárádhan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
Sen, Gurndás,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Syámlál,	...	Presidency College.
Sil, Jogendranáráyan,	...	Dacca College.
Sing, Ranjit,	...	Bareilly College.
Sinha, Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rámpada,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sukul, Bhadranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Thomson, J. J. B.	...	Hooghly College.
Tulsirám,	...	Delhi College.
Weerasooria, J. C.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ráy, Rajaninath,	...	Presidency College.
Háldár, Sáradákánta,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Biháriláll,	...	Ditto
Datta, Srináth,	...	Ditto
De, Brajendranáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Biswambhar,	...	Presidency College.
Kar, Girischandra	..	Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Khiradchandra,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Haridás,	...	Ditto
Sen, Batakrishna,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Ditto
Datta, Sasibhushan,	...	Dacca College.
Dás, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kesavkumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Sajanikánta,	...	Ditto

Sányál, Harishandra,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Biháriláll,	...	Kishnaghur College
Basu, Manmathkumár,	...	Ditto
Basák, Rasmmay,	...	Dacca College.
Dás, Lachman,	...	Delhi College.
Nandi, Ramanchandra,	...	Patna College.
Ráy, Sáradáprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Madangopál	...	Delhi College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ádya, Amvikácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Atmárám,	...	Lahore College.
Bágchi, Annadáprasád,	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Lálgopál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sreischandra,	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Basu, Paresnáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Teacher.
Bhattácháryya, Náráyanchandra,	...	Serampore College.
Biháriláll,	...	Bareilly College.
Biháriláll,	...	Lahore College.
Chakravartí, Bidubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bishnuchandra,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan,	...	Hooghly College.
Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Girischandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Datta, Bhaváni,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
De, Devendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Deefholts, R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Rádháraman,	...	Dacca College.
„ Tulsidás,	...	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Ghoshál, Tárápada,	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Anáthvandhu,	...	Ditto
„ Aswinikumár,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Tárakchandra,	...	Dacca College.

Gupta, Chandranáráyan,	...	Patna College.
Hatten, J. J.	...	Dovetoń Collége.
Jwáláprasád,	...	Delhi College.
Kirpásankar,	...	Agra College.
Kumár, Purnachandra,	.	Presidency College.
McMillan, Charles R.	...	St. Paul's Schl. Darjeeling.
Madak, Mákhanlál,	...	Hooghly College.
Maitra, Rámdás,	...	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Rámdurllabh,		Dacca College.
Mallik, Mahendranáth,		Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Bihárilál,		Cathedral Mission College.
„ Bipinvihári		Hooghly College.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Baradáchandra,		General Assembly's Inst.
„ Bholánáth,	..	Cal. Free Church, Inst.
„ Bhutnáth,		L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore
„ Chandrasikhar,	...	Ditto
„ Girindranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Harakali,	.	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kálidás,	.	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kálináth,		Kishnaghur College.
„ Kálipada,		Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád,		Cal. Free Church Inst.
„ Saratchandra,		Patna College.
„ Sasibhushan,		L. M S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Thákurdás,		Presidency College.
Nundy, Alfred,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Pál, Jadunáth,	.	Presidency College.
Pálchaudhuri, Surendranáth,		Ditto
Patranavis, Báneswar,		Dacca College.
Ráy, Durgásundar,		Ditto
„ Golápchandra,	.	Berhampore College.
„ Kálipada,	.	Cathedral Miss. College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Parmeswar,	.	Krishnaghur College.
„ Pulinvihári,	.	General Assembly's Inst.

Ráy, Purnachandrá,	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Syámáprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Udaychandra,	...	Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Durgákánta,	...	Presidency College.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	Bishop's College.
Sarkár, Baikanthachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Amvikácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Durgácharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogeswar,	...	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Tárácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Sil, Kánái Lal,	...	Ditto
„ Prankrishna,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Matilál,	...	Ditto
Syámjus,	...	Delhi College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Támiz-ud-din,	...	Hooghly College.
Bágchi, Baradágovindá,	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Báránasi,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rasikmohan,	...	Dacca College.
Banerjee, D. N.	...	Doveton College.
Basák, Sasibhushan,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
Basu, Atulchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Baradáprasád,	...	Ditto
„ Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Lálmohan,	..	Dacca College.
„ Rasikchandra,	...	L. M. S. Inst Bhowanipore.
„ Rásvihári,	...	Dacca College.
Bhagatsing,	..	Teacher.

Bháttacháryya, Bámácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Biswás, Bidhubhushan,	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chattopádhyáy, Ganeschandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Kunjavihári,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore
„ Nilkánta,	...	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Chaudhuri, Avdul Javar,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jaharilál,	...	Berhampore College.
Dás, Bhagavánchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Khiradchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Datta, Amvikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Brajamohan,	...	Ditto
„ Brindávanchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jánakináth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Kshetranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Pránkrishna,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
De, Lálvihári,	..	Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnáth,	...	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Fakhr-ul-din,	...	Joy Narain's Coll. Benares
Gangáprasád,	...	Ajmere College.
Gangopádhyáy, Apurvakumár,	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly College.
Ghatak, Jánakináth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Chandranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Háránkrishna,	...	Ditto.
„ Jádumani,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Upendrachandra,	..	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Dinanáth,	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Gomez, D.	...	Bishop's College.
Gupta, Párvatisankar,	..	Presidency College.
„ Rájnáráyan,	...	Patna College.

Háldár, Kisarilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Harris, W. A.	...	Lahore College.
Karmakár Brindávanchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Koar, Rájendralál,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Kundu, Nandalál,	...	Presidency College.
Lal, Kunjavihári,	...	Delhi College.
Mitra, Kedáreswar,	...	Berhampore College.
Majumdár, Govindanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Mallik, Lakshmináráyan,	...	Cathedral Mission Coll.
„ Látulál,	...	Presidency College.
Mandal, Pránkrishna,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Hirálál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srináth,	...	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akshaykumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kántichandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Piyárilál,	...	Ditto
„ Pramadánáth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Dacca College.
Náhá, Anangamohan,	...	Ditto
Nandi, Bechárám,	...	Hooghly College.
Náth, Navinchandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Niogi, Rajanikánta,	...	Dacca College.
Pál, Abhaycharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Ditto
„ Kánilál,		Dacca College.
Rakshit, Govindakisar,	...	Ditto

Ráy, Basanta,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Dineschandra,	..	Dacca College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Satyacharan,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Suryyakánta,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syámádás,	...	Berhampore College.
Ráychaudhuri, Brajendrakumár,	...	Presidency College.
Bebello, P. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sáhá, Jánakináth,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Jánakináth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sányál, Thákurdás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkár, Krishnadhun,	...	Serampore College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarmá, Lukshmichandra,	...	Gowhatty High School.
Sarvádhikári, Anantakumár,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Upendrakumár,	...	Ditto
Sen, Anandanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Ratneswar,	...	Ditto.
Síl, Devendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Teacher.
Sinha, Gokulvihári,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Navagopál,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
Sur, Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

1870.

Ráy, Rajaninath,	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Srináth,	...	Ditto
Hatten, J. J.	...	Doveton College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Rádákánta,	...	Hare School.
Amed, Wuzir,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Báhádur, Brij,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Gopikisan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kálícharan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Mathuránáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Rámtáran,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Srináráyan,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Táradás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Baruá, Bhivirám,	...	Gowhatty School.
Basák, Sambhunáth,	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Akshaykumár,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Annadácharan,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Hare School.
„ Baradádás,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Bishnupada,	...	Bagnan Aided School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Barripore School.
„ Lalitkumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Prándhan,	..	Agurpara C. M. S. Inst.
Batavyal, Umeschandra,	...	Khanakul Krishnaghur A. S. School.
Bedford, C. W. H.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Biswas, Ásutosh,	...	Hare School.
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	Konnugger School.
Chattopádhyáy, Bávuram,	...	Hare School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.

Chattopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Makshadáprasád,	...	Serampore College.
„ Nisikánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Pramathnáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Chaudhuri, Kritichandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Manmathnáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Srikumár,	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Dás, Badri,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sidheswar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Devendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Mymensingh School.
„ Rájendramohan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Surendrakumár,	...	Hare School.
De, Gajêndranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Nrisinhadás,	...	Hare School.
Dhar, Brindávanchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
D'Rozario, F. M., Junior,	...	Serampore College.
Dyál, Shio,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Gangopádhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghoshal, Agharnáth,	...	Private Student.
Ghosh, Akshaykumár,	.	Hindu School.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Nivárankumár,	..	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
.. Rádháraman,	...	Hare School.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	..	Doveton College.
Gomez, A. H.	..	Bengal Academy.
Guha, Sáradáprasanna,	..	Burrisaul School.
Gupta, Anandakánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Mahimáchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Matilál,	...	Ditto
„ Nandalál,	...	Mymensing School.
Háldár, Gaurchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Madanmohan,	...	Hindu School.
James, C. A.	...	Doveton College.
Kundu, Haripada,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Láhá, Amarchánd,	...	Pogose School.
Lal, Bishnu,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Manahar,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Mudári,	..	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Lálsing,	...	Rungpore School.
Lilley, Abraham,	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mahmud,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Maitra, Sasicharan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Majumdár, Bhupálkrishna,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
Mal, Bavu,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Mallik, Manmathchandra,	..	Hindu School.
Mánná, Kailáschandra,	..	Hare School.
Matilál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Mazhar Imam, Syed,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Milne, W. P.	...	Doveton College.
Misri, Badrinárayan,	...	Fyzabad School.
Mitra, Atulvihari,	...	Howrah School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Hindu School.
„ Girindranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Sarun School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Nivárancbandra,	...	Baripore School.
„ Umácharan,	...	General Assembly's Inst.
„ Umacharan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohamed Mahmud, Syed,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Apinchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Rájkishna,	..	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Murray, Edward,	...	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Nág, Baradácharan,	...	Hindu School.
Náth, Baij,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Biswambhar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Niogi, Basantákumár,	...	Bancoorah School.
Páin, Amritalál,	...	Howrah School.
Pál, Hirálál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Pál, Prasannakumár,	...	Howrah School.
Pandit, Pránnáth,	..	Hare School.
Rakshit, Brajamohan,	...	Ditto
Rámnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ráná, Birchánd,	...	Hare School.
Ráy, Bijaykisan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Chandramohan,	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Gangánáráyan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gnánendralál,	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Harendranáráyan,	...	Bograh School.
„ Isaac Paramanand,	...	Serampore College.
„ Krishnaprasád,	...	Bograh School.
„ Nandakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rees, J. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rollo, J. T.	...	Teacher.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Sahây, Básdev,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sajiwanlál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Samájpati, Gopálchandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Sankar, Gauri,	...	Hume's High Schl. Etawah
Sányál, Panchánan,	...	Berhampore Coll. Schoo.
Sarkár, Mahendranáth,	...	Garden Reach, A. V. School.
„ Nityagopál,	...	Hare School.
„ Sidheswar,	...	Hindu School.
Sen, Ásutosh,	...	Ditto
„ Bankavihári,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
„ Basantakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Rájkumár,	...	Mymensingh School.
Sinha, Banaárilál,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sur, Annadáprasád,	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
Swinden, J. R.	...	Doveton College.
Thomas, S.	...	C. M. School, Meerut.
Vialls, W. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
Wyatt. C. J.	...	Doveton College.
Young, William,	...	Teacher.
Yusuffoozzaman, S. M.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Zahir-uddin,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdullá,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ahmed, Monir-uddin,	..	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Shek Nesar,	...	Gowhatty School.
„ Seraj-ul-uddin,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Aikhát, Sáradákumar,	...	Bancoorah School.
Ali, Abbás Khan,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Aga Mir Ikram,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
„ Bahádur Khan,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Irsad,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Mahámmad,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Qasim,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
„ Sujat,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Syed,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Syed Nuzzar,	..	Ditto
Bágchi, Kailáschandra,	...	Beauleah School.
Baksh, Rahman,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	Hare School.
„ Bhavanath,	...	Kandee School.
„ Bijaynrisinha,	..	Chinsurah Free Ch. School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Brajapati,	..	BerhamporeCollegiateSchool
„ Dharanidhar,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Girijásankar,	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.
„ Harischandra,	...	Jessore School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kshetranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Piyárilál,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rádhikáprásád,	...	KoochiakoleRajgramSchool.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Gregory's School, Dacca.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Santipore School.
„ Rámgopál,	..	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Howrah School.

Bandyopádhyáy, Satischandra,	...	Kishnaghur Coll. School.
„ Srinath,	...	Ula School.
„ Tarinicharan,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Tinkari,	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Serampore College.
Baruá, Jaganáth,	...	Sibsagor School.
Basák, Bihárilál,	...	Hare School.
„ Goshtavihári,	...	Cal. F. Ch Institution.
„ Rámkumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Basu, Apurvakisan,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Ásutosh,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Baláichand,	...	Ditto
„ Binaykrishna,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari,	...	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpore
„ Brajanáth,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Brindávanchandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Cháruchandrá,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Heramvachandrá,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogneswar,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kailáschandrá,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kedárnáth,	.	Harrinavi A. S. School.
„ Khiradáprasád,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Saratchandra,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syámlal,	...	Hare School.
Beg, Mirza Ruffeeooddin,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhanja, Iswarchandra,	..	Teacher.
„ Sasibhushan,	..	Midnapore School.
Bhattacháryya, Baikunthanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Bhattacháryya Devendranáth,	...	Tallygunge Mission School.
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	Baraset School.
„ Mahánanda,	...	Howrah School.
„ Mukundachandra,	...	Sumbunáth's School, Chat-[more
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Howrah School.
Bhumik, Harachandra,	...	Beauleah School.
Biswas, Asutosh,	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Prankrishna,	...	Dusghurah School.
Chakravarti, Banamáli,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Bhastarah School.
„ Durgánáth,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Jadugopál,	...	Barripore School.
„ Káláchánd,	...	Jehanabad School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Umácharan,	...	Kallyparah School.
Chánd Mul,	...	Oonao Government School.
Chandra, Káliprasanna,	..	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chatterjea, Saratchandra,	...	Bishop's College.
Chattopádhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Bhujendrabhushan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Chandrakánta,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dwárikánath,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Háránchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Háránchandra,	...	Serampore College.
„ Jogendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Gobardangah School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Kálikamal,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Kedarnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnalal,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Náráyanchandra,	...	Sibpore School.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	Maldah School.

Chattopádhyáy, Pasupatináth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Rákhálchandra,	...	Teacher.
„ Rámlál,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Rámnáráyan,	...	Teacher.
„ Sadánanda,	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
„ Srikrishna,	...	Gossydurgapore School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
Chaudhuri, Avináschandra,	...	Andool School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Commillah School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Berhampore Coll. School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Doveton College.
Chitty, G. C. Casie,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Cowasjee, Hormusjee,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Akshaykumár,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Balináráyan,	...	Gowhatty School.
„ Banaárilál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Instn.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Dulálchandra,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Durlabhchandra,	...	BurdwanMaharaja's School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Cacher School.
„ Harischandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Iswarchandra,	...	Sulkea School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Krishnadhan,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Krishnalál,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Nandalál,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Phanindra Rámánuj,	...	Hume's High Schl. Etawah.
„ Phatikchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Prahládchandra,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Priya,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Purusottam,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Sitánáth,	...	Hindu School.

Dás, Syámácharan,	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Koochiakole Rajgram Schl.
Datta, Arunchandra,	...	Howrah School
,, Baikunthajivan,	...	Bangla Bazar Branch Schl.
,, Chandrabhushan,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
,, Devendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ganeschandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
,, Girischandra,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopichánd,	...	Pogose School.
,, Harináth,	..	Useful Arts School.
,, Jogeschandra,	...	Pogose School.
,, Kedárnáth,	.	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	Boroe Seminary.
,, Kshetranáth,	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Kunjavihári,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Nandalál,	...	Howrah School.
,, Navinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Niváranchandra,	...	Ditto.
,, Rásvihári,	...	Cossipore School.
,, Rupnáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
,, Upendrachandra,	...	Pogose School.
De, Bháratchandra,	...	General Assembly'sInstitution.
,, Govindachandra,	...	Ditto
,, Mákhanlál,	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Nandalál,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Nandalál,	...	Doveton College.
,, Rámchandra,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Deviprasád,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dhar, Murli,	...	Patna Normal School.
Din, Diokáli,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Dyal, Girija,	..	Fyzabad School.
,, Jay,	...	Oonao Government School.
,, Ram,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
,, Simbhu,	...	Jullundur Mission School.
,, Siv,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Edwards, S. G.	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.

Edwards, S. G.	..	St. Thomas's College, Colombo
Elliot, Joseph,	...	Teacher.
Faithful, G.	...	Doveton College.
Fuzl Rasul,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gangopádhyáy, Gurucharan,	...	Bulluttee School.
„ Rámlál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Anandachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Anandavallabh,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Atulkrishna,	...	Cossipore School.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Chandrakumár,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Hárádhan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Harischandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Sulkea School.
„ Jagutchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Kandee School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
„ Krishanadhan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáráyan,	...	Kandee School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Nandalál,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Priyanáth,	..	Serampore College.
„ Purnachandra,	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Rámcharan,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Behalá Mission School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Syámákánta,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Thakurdás,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Golaknath, Joseph,	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Gomes, G.	...	Bengal Academy.
Goswámi, Priyanáth,	..	Serampore College.

Govindasaran,	...	Teacher.
Guha, Hemantakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Káminikumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Suryyakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gui, Anandagopál,	...	Ranaghat School.
Gupta, Nagendranáráyan,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Surendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Háldár, Nepálchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Hazra, Chandicharan,	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Pundarikákshya,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Hosen, Athar,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Golam,	..	Guzrat Government School.
„ Mirza Nisar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Hukamchánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Jordár, Gurunáth,	...	Mymensing School.
Jwáláprasad,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Kar, Anantarám,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Haridás,	...	Moradpore Training School.
Karim, Abdul,	...	L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
Kenneman, G. E.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Khán, Abdul Rahman,	...	Balasore School.
„ Nihal,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Koár, Sáradáprasad,	...	KhanakulKishnaghur A.V. Sch
Koran, Dhiráj,	...	Monghyr School.
Kundu, Gopalchandra,	...	Cossipore School.
„ Purnachandra,	..	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Láhiri, Baradáchandra,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Navakumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Lál, Bankavihári,	..	Allygurh High School.
„ Bihari,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Chunni,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Giridhári,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Jwálar,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Kakkan,	...	Private Student.
„ Kanhyá Lal,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kánhyá,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Kedári,	.	Ditto
„ Mákhan,	...	Teacher.

Lal, Mohan,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Munsi,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Rámcharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramprakás,	..	Patna Normal School.
Laskar, Párnáchandra,	...	Tagoria School.
Lewis, Philip,	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Lincoln, W. J.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Maitri, Bipinvihári,	...	Santipore New School.
„ Mathuránáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Majumdar, Rájendranáráyan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rájkumár,	..	Hindu School.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Coomercolly A V. School.
Mál, Báhádur,	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
„ Durgá,	...	Jullundur Mission School.
„ Sahu,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mallik, Brajendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Lakshináráyan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendralál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Navagopál,	...	Salkea School.
Mandal, Binadvihári,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
„ Ganeschandra,	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
McReddie, W. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Amritalál,	...	Hare School.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Pramathnáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohan, Madan,	.	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mudni, Mohammed,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Amvikácharan,	...	*Howrah School.
„ Annadácharan,	...	Sibpore School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
„ Bidhubhushan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Brajendranath,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Devendrachandra,	.	Bullagur School.

Mukhopádhyay, Durgádás,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Durganáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Jessore School.
„ Haravilás,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Harimohan,	...	Private Student.
„ Harinath,	...	Bullagur School.
„ Hirálál,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Kaliprasanna,	...	Burranuggur Hindu School.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Sintipore E. School.
„ Khelarám,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Khiradnáth,	...	Bulluti School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Nanilál,	...	Howrah School.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Sodepore School.
„ Rájendranáth,	..	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Rájmohan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Satyabhajan,	..	Bansbaria Evening School.
„ Surendranáth,	..	Sanskrit College.
„ Tejchandra,	...	Monghyr School.
Munsi, Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mustaphi, Chandragati,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nabi, Mohammed-addin,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nág, Jadunath,	...	Barripore School.
Nand, Choka,	..	Deragazi Khan Govt. School.
Náráyan, Jaydio,	...	Sarun School.
Náth, Baij,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Sankar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Naylor, H. G. H.	...	Doveton College.
Niogi, Bholánáth Dás,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Bidyádhar,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Nandagopál,	...	Bengal Academy.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Ranasing,	...	Pogose School.
Pál, Rájkrishna,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.

Pal, Syámácharan,	...	Tallygunge Aided Mission Sch.
Pande, Sivdatta,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Pundit, Ratannáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Suryyanáráyan,	...	Ditto
Phillips, W. C.	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Plomer, W. H.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Pompen, W. E.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Prosád, Balabhadra,	..	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Batuká,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Devi,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Hanumán,	...	Jaynaráin's College, Benares.
„ Isri,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Jánki,	..	Ditto
„ Láttá, Lál,	...	Joynáráin's College, Benares.
„ Mádhaw,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Mahásri,	...	Jeypore Maharaja's College.
„ Shio,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Raghunáth,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Rahman, Majibar Syed,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Rámvallabh,	...	Sehore High School.
Ram, Shedi,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Ráy, Aghornáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Baraset School.
„ Bipinchandra,	.	Howrah School.
„ Domanchandra,	.	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Grischandra,	...	Pubna School.
„ Gnánendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jagadis,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Kálináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálipada,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Manmohan,	...	Hare School.
„ Niradnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannagopál,	...	Bally Seminary.
„ Rámsundar,	...	Paikparah School.
„ Sivnandanlál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Syámapada,	...	Jadabpore School.

Ray, Táraknáth,	..	Pubna School
Ráychaudhuri, Gangoschandra,	...	Mahespore A. V. School.
Saganchánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Sáhá, Anandachandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Saháy, Rám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sándyál, Krishnagopál,	...	Nabadwipa C. M. S. Aided Sch.
„ Sáradácharan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Sányál, Durgáchandra,	...	Rungpore School.
Sarkar, Ásutosh,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Bishwambhar,	...	Teacher.
„ Harischandra,	...	Balasore School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Digapatia A. V. School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Khanakul Krisnaghur A.S.Sch.
„ Rádhávinod,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Sarvádhikári, Narendra Kumár,	..	Sanskrit College.
Schofield, F. M. W.	...	La Martinere College.
Sen, Anantáchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Annadáprasad,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Brajendranáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Jessore School.
„ Gopimohan,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Bogra School.
„ Harisankar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Játrámohan,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranáth,	..	Midnapore School.
„ Kailaschandra,	...	Bangla Bazar Branch School.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Matilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nandakumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Prasannachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Senanayeke, J. H.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Set, Girischandra, J. H.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Shilstone, W. N.	...	La Martiniere College.
Shinri, Govindráo,	...	Saugor School.

Sing, Athar,	..	Lahore Mission School.
„ Dhyán,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Biseswar,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Nandu,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Sinha, Áustosh,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Devendraprasana,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Gadádhar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gadádharprasad,	...	Ditto
„ Harischanda,	...	Hare School.
„ Matilál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Rádháraman,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Sarveswar,	.	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Slater, A. W.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Som, Sasibhushan,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sujad, Muhammad,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sunder, William,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tálukdár, Durgánáth,	...	Bogra School.
„ Sasimohan,	...	Pogose School.
Upádhyá, Umácharan,	..	Cossipore School.
Wallis, H. W.	...	Private Student.
Westerhout, C. B.	...	Bishop's College.
Willcocks, A. J.	...	Mussoorie School.
Williams, E.	...	St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Áditya, Rámchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ádya Lakshminaráyan,	...	Jehanabad School.
Ahmed, Sujat Ali,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syed Nasir,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ali, Khusnud,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Mahmoud Syed,	..	Colingah Branch School.
Austin, J. A.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Avetoom, A. T.	..	La Martiniere College.
Bágchi, Sáradáprasád,	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Baksh, Imam, Sheik,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„ Hosen,	...	Patna Normal School.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Abhayácharan, ...	Howrah School.
„	Akshaykumár, ...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Akshaykumár, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Annadáprasád, ...	Bhastarah School.
„	Annadáprasád, ..	Jagatbullubhpore School.
„	Bálakrám, ...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„	Benimádhav, ...	Ooterparah School.
„	Dwárikánáth, ...	Bhowanipore Union Academy
„	Golaknáth, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Hemchandra, ...	South Báhaoor School.
„	Rámgati, ...	Moradpore Training Academy.
„	Rámlal, ...	Beersingha A. S. School.
„	Saratchandra, ...	Agurparah C. M. Institution.
„	Srináth, ...	Bangla Bazar Branch School.
„	Tárápada, ...	Serampore College.
„	Upendranáth, ...	Hare School.
Barckley, F. S.	...	Bengal Academy.
Barmana, Hirálál,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Baruá, Durgádhar,	..	Gowhatty School.
„ Umáchandra,	...	Ditto
Basu, Bholánáth,	..	General Assembly's Institution
„ Chandrabhushan,	...	Ditto
„ Gopálnáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Tallygunge Mission School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Pogose School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Narendrachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Niváranchandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Rádhávallabh,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Bangla Bazar School.
Bhattáchárya, Brajanáth,	...	Nabadwipa C. M. S. Aided Sch
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Ajodhia A. V. School.
„ Harischandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Bullagurh School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kálidhan,	...	Andool School.
„ Kedarnath,	..	Joy Narain's College, Benares

Bhattácháryya, Nilmani,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Syámácharan,	..	Behala Mission School.
Bholánáth,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Billah, Mahomed Muhdi,	..	Intally Institution.
Biswás, Bhutnáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Cuttack School.
Bradley, H. C.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Browne, Cornelius,	...	Teacher.
Burgess, E. S.	..	Bishop's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Harasunder,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narendranáth,	...	Ootorparah School.
„ Nivéranchandra,	...	Jessore School.
„ Nivaranchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Rámdyál,	...	Purulia School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Seal's Free College.
Chandra, Mahendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyáy, Avináschandrá,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Bidhubhushan,	..	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Allygurh High School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Káliprasád,	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Kámikshyánáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	Koochiacole Rajgram School.
„ Rájendralál,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rámrakshit,	...	Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra.
„ Sitácharan,	..	Kaliparah School.
„ Tinkari,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„ Upendranáth,	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaturvedi, Mohádev,	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Chaudhuri, Bankavihári,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jádavkrishna,	...	Howrah School.
„ Krishnakinkar,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Mohinimohan,	..	Bhagulpore School.

Chaudhuri, Rámkumár,	...	Mymensing School.
Chhedilal,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Collie, Thomas Henry,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Alokchandra,	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Balasore School.
„ Gobardhan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Hirálál,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Hirálál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kálirám,	...	Gowhatty School.
„ Kalpataru,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Garden Reach School.
Rajanikánta,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free. School.
„ Rájivlochan,	..	Dinagepore School.
„ Rasikchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
Datta, Chandrakumár,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Gokulchandra,	...	Hare School
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Kesavchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Matilál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Prasannakisar,	...	Mymensingh School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Puranchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rájávávu,	...	Saugor School.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Serampore College.
„ Ráyvishnu,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Saratchandra,	..	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Burrisaul School.
De, Gaganchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Gregory's School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Cachar School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Nimaichandra.	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Batekrishna,	..	Ditto

Diál, Badri,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Dunichand,	...	Guzrat Government School.
Dutt, Henry C.	...	Bishop's College.
Futteh, Chand,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Gangopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Ramkistopore A. V. Bible Sch.
„ Biseswar,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Gokulchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Kalyparah A. V. School.
„ Lolitkumár,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Bagnaparah School.
Ghatak, Kántichandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Allahabad Zillah School.
„ Gangáprasád,	...	Private Student.
„ Haralál,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Kisarimohan,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
„ Lalitlál,	...	Teacher.
„ Mahendralál,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Mahendranáth,	..	General Assembly's Institution
„ Narendrakrishna,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narvadáprasád,	...	Saugor School.
„ Priyánáth,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Rámkánái,	...	Ditto
„ Rasikkrishna,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Tarinichandra,	...	Baliati School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Goonewardene, D.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Gopináth,	..	Patna Collegiate School.
Guha, Haladhar,	...	Tagoria School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Navakumar,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.

Guha, Sasibhushan,	...	Pogose School.
Guranditta,	...	Guzrat Government School.
Háidar, Syed Amír,	...	Private Student.
Hardit, Sing,	...	C. M. School, Umritsur.
Házárilál,	...	Sehore High School.
Iswariprasad,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Jahari, Nannulál,	...	Hindu School.
Jáná, Gopálkrishna,	...	Midnapore School.
John, J. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Jones, D.	...	Doveton College.
Kánungo, Jagatchandra,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
Kar, Lalitmohan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Karmakár, Sasikumár,	..	Pogose School.
Khán, Hasein Ali,	...	Balrampore Moharaja's School.
Koár Kálicharan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundu, Kedárnáth,	...	Bulluti School.
Kusiári, Chandicharan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Láhirí, Dwárkánáth,	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Ráy Baradakanta,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Lál, Bankavihári,	...	Allygurh High School.
„ Bikrámajit,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Ganesi,	...	Umritsur Zillah School.
„ Kánháiá,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Jawáhir,	...	Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
„ Kánháia,	...	Allyghur High School.
„ Rámsaran,	...	Patna Normal School.
Lálji, Rám,	..	Jullundur Mission School.
Lucas, J. C.	...	Private Student.
Mahesánanda,	...	Puruleah School.
Mohamed Golam,	...	Saran School.
Maitra, Rámhriday,	...	Midnapore Local Mission Sch.
Majumdár, Arunchandra,	...	Jugutbullabhpore School.
„ Kálináth,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kálináth,	...	Gregory's School, Dacca.
„ Krishnanáth,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Nivárancbandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Malá Mal,	...	Lahore Zillah School.

Mallik, Mákhanlál,	...	Bansbaria Free Church Mission School.
„ Suvalchandra,	..	Seal's Free College.
Matilál,	..	Teacher.
Mazhar Ali,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Mitra, Avináschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hariprásanná,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálikarál,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Karálicharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranáth,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
Momtaz-uddin,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Morgan, A.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghorchandra,	...	Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission School.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	.	Bogra School.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	.	Umballa Mission School.
„ Brajanáth,	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Durgádás,	...	Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission Sch.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Gobardangah School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Jádavkrishna,	...	Private Student.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Jagatvandhu,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Káminikumár,	...	Pogose School.
„ Kshetranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Párvaticharan,	...	Culna F. Ch. Branch School.
„ Pránkrishna,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Parnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Rámdhan,	...	Burdwan C M. S. Instn.
„ Satischandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Thákurdás,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Tallygunge Aided Mission Sch.

Mulraj,	...	Private Student.
Nág, Kánáilál,	..	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Mathurálál,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rákhaldás,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Bansbaria Free Church Mission School.
Najiph, Ali,	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Nán, Kisarimohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Nandi, Devendranáth,	...	Singarcone Badla School.
Náráyan, Gandeo,	...	Sarun School.
„ Rup,	...	Jeypore Raja's College.
Nehál Chánd,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Niogi, Bijoy Sing,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rana Sing,	...	Pogose School.
„ Mahendralál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Pál, Bishnucharan,	...	Baraset School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Pálchaudhuri, Nagendranáth,	...	Ranaghat School.
Páná, Mahámad,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Pandit, Syámnáráyan,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Páthak, Hirálál,	...	Saugor School.
Prámánik, Govindchandra,	...	Santipore New School.
Prasád, Jagannáth,	...	Jaynáráyan's College, Benares.
Purchase, W. R.	...	Doveton College.
Rám, Basanta,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
„ Ganga,	...	Umritsur Zillah School.
„ Shivchandra,	..	Ranchee School.
Ráy, Harischandra,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kálikumár,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Kálináráyan,	...	Pogose School.
„ Lálvihári,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Madanmohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nikunjavallabh,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Prakáshchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	..	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Táriniprasád,	...	Beerbhoom School.

Ráy, Umákánta,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ráychaudhuri, Kártikchandra,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Prabháschandra,	...	Mohespore School.
„ Sirischandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sáhá, Asokkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kshetranáth,	...	Nizamut School.
Saháy, Silwant,	...	Patna Normal School.
Sányal, Dinanáth,	...	Digapatiah A. V. School.
„ Krishnalál,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Krishnasundar,	...	Gregory's School.
„ Rámdás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkár, Bholánáth,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Brajanáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Jagadiswar,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Sen, Akrurchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	Private Student.
„ Bireswar,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Gregory's School, Dacca.
„ Gaurvallabh,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kálikánta,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Lalitmohan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Mahimáchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Rámeswar,	...	Santipore New School.
„ Sridhar,	...	Moradpore Training Academy.
„ Tárápada,	..	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Umeschandra,	..	General Assembly's Institution.
Sengupta, Priyanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
Sikdár, Biswambhar,	...	Hindu School.
Sil, Dwárikánáth,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sing, Rámgopál,	...	Patna Normal School.
Sinha, Prasannakumár,	...	Calcutta Seminary.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	Cutwa School.
„ Rájchandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Som, Lálmohan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.

Som, Mahendranáth,		Victoria College, Agra.
Syámácharan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Tiwári, Rámgolám,	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Tolárám,	...	Govt. School, Deraghazikhan.
Wainwright, E. E.	..	St. John's College, Agra,
Wambeck, A. W.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Rahim,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Abul Hosen,	...	Chittagong High School.
Ádya, Bihárilál (Junior),	...	Hare School.
Badruddin, Háidár,	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Bandyopadhyáy, Kedárnath,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Sódepore School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Nistáran,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Syámápada,	...	Serampore College.
„ Tripurácharan,	...	Jonye Training School.
Barál, Mánikchánd,	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Amvikácharan,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Brajálál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Chandrabhushan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahinimohan,	...	Hare School.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Hare School.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bháduri, Durgánáth,	...	Dinagepore School.
Bhattácháryya, Chandrakumár,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Jagamohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sarveswar,	...	Barrackpore School.
Biswás, Mahendralál,	...	Dinagepore School.
Carey, E.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch. Simla.
Chail, Rásvihári,	...	Hindu School.

Chakravarti, Ádityachandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Girischandra,	...	Ditto
„ Harináth,	...	Bally Seminary.
Champati, Amulyachandra,	...	Hare School.
Chandra, Dinanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chattopádhyáy, Ádityakumár,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Ditto
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Bipracharan,	...	Ditto
„ Manmathanáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Phakirchandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Srináth,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Konnugger School.
Dalziel, John,	...	Teacher.
Dán, Mahendranáth,	...	Konnugger School.
Dás, Balarám,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Bhagaván,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Homchandra,	...	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
„ Heramvanáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Manmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
Dásgupta, Gangácharan,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Datta, Kunjavihári,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Vern. Sch
„ Purnachandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Rámlál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dayál, Lálá Sankar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
De, Amvikácharan,	...	Saugor High School.
„ Devsankar,	...	Cal. Free Church Instn.
„ Jugalkisar,	...	Hooghly Branch School. [ghee.
„ Mákhanlál,	...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chuckdi-
„ Paresnáth,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Rájendralál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Gokulchandra,	...	Ditto
Doyle, C. W.	...	Mussoorie School.
Ernst, J. H.	...	Colombo Academy.

Ezad Baksh,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
Gangopádhyáy, Piyárilál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rámkumár,	...	Ditto
Ghosál, Umánáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Apurvakrishna,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradáprasád,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Haridás,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jaychandra,	...	Noakhally School.
„ Kálikisar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Phakirchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Rákháldás,	...	Bally Seminary.
„ Ramáprasanna,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
Golam, Mohamud,	...	Amritsur School.
Goswámi, Saratchandra,	...	Hare School.
Gulzarimal,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Gupta, Durgádás,	...	Howrah School.
„ Navinkrishna,	...	Sanscrit College.
Hájra, Aghorchandra,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Vernr. [School.
„ Biswanáth,	...	Bancoorah School.
Hart, G. W.	...	La Martiniere Coll, Calcutta
Hawkins, Robert,	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Hirálál,	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Hogan, J.	.	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Horst, W. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
„ W. P.	...	Ditto
Jagannáth,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Khan, Ahmed Hosen,	...	Ditto
Kishan Sing,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Kundu, Avináshchandra,	...	Howrah School.
Lah, Oung,	...	Chittagong High School.
Láhiri, Ásutosh,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Mymensing School.
Krishnalál,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.

Láhiri, Prasannakumár,	...	Howrah School.
Lal, Gaindun,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mahammad Said,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Mahárájnaráyan,	...	Moradabad School.
Majumdár, Amvikácharan,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Ishwarchandra,	...	Bogra School.
„ Lalitchandra,	...	Pogose School.
Mallik, Avináshchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mathuráprasád,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Matilál, Surendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
Mitra, Ánandachandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jaychandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mukhopádhyay, Ásutosh,	...	Sodepore School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bholanáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Ooterpara School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Tallygunge School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Harendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Bullagore Aided School.
„ Karunásindhu,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Ditto
„ Kumudinikánta,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Kumadnáth,	...	Konnugger School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Matilál,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Náráyanchandra,	...	Bulluti School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Sitánáth,	...	Howrah School.
Nánakchánd,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nandkisor,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Narasingdás,	...	Rewari School.
Narasinglál,	...	Jeypore Maharajá's College.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Páin, Akshaykumár,	...	Midnapore School.

Páin, Rádháraman,	...	Hare School.
Pál, Akhilnáth,	...	Ootorparah School.
„ Haridás,	...	Sántipore School.
„ Nanigopal,	..	Howrah School.
Parámánik, Rámeswar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Percival, H. M.	...	Chittagong High School.
Perroux, C. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Prasád, Bindeswari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Prayágnáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Rambart, T. A.	..	Teacher.
Rámsarup,	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Ráy, Girischandra,	...	Garden Reach A. V. School.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jogneswar,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Garden Reach A. V. School.
„ Lálápitám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Revatiraman,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sáha, Sivnáth,	...	Furreedpore School.
Sanyál, Paresnáth,	...	Beauleah School.
Sarkár, Madhusudan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Narendranath,	...	Hare School.
„ Natavar,	...	Ditto
Sarmá, Navinchandra,	...	Sylhet School.
Sen, Jagavandhu,	...	Maldah School.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Táráprasanna,	...	Howrah School.
Sinha, Bhimchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Harimohan,	...	Kandee School.
„ Jagavandhu,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Matilál,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Prayagnáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Smith, Henry,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Srirám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sunkhwah, Ramnáráyan,	...	Dehradhoon Mission School.
Sur, Harimohan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Syamnáth Pandit,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abduc Camad,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Abdul Ahud,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Fattah,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Abel, S.	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Abool Hossein,	...	Patna Normal School.
Ácháryya, Kálidás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ádya, Napharchandra,	...	Hare School.
Ahmed Farrack,	...	Chittagong High School.
Ahmed Nalu,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Alamshah,	...	Gowhatty School.
Ally, Amdad	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
„ Subhan,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Ansted, T. W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Atulvihári,	...	Patna Normal School.
Bágchi, Gopálprasád,	...	Bogra School.
Bálmakund,	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
Bandyopádhya, Amritalál,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Asminikumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bámácharan,	...	Teacher.
„ Chándmohan,	...	Noral School.
„ Grischandra,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
„ Gopállál,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Guruprasanna,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mahádev,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Mohinimohan,	...	Banglabazar School.
„ Narendranath,	...	Tumlook School.
„ Panchánan,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Rájendranáráyan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Umeshchandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
Barkákuti, Sasidhar,	...	Gowhatty School.
Baruá, Kásináth,	...	Ditto
„ Mánickchandra,	...	Ditto

Basák, Radhágovinda,	...	Hare School.
Basu, Amritalál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Banawárilál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Gangácharan,	...	Khája Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jagánmohan,	...	Pubna School.
„ Khudirám,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„ Mángovinda,	...	Ditto
„ Pránnáth,	...	Tagoria School.
„ Pulinvihári,	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
Beg, Aga Mirza,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhaduri Harimohan,	...	Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
„ Hirálál,	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Bhattácharyya, Bámandev,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Baradákánta,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Serampore College.
„ Biswambhar,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Dharanidhar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harináth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Nakuleswar,	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Purusottam,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Táráds,	...	Santipore School.
„ Thakurdás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Joynáráyan's College, Benares.
Bhaumik, Bipinchandra,	...	Bramho School, Dacca.
„ Krishnakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bholánáth,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Biswás, Dandadhári,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Indranáráyan,	...	Bancoorah School.
Boojhawan Lál,	...	Andool School.
Buddorali, Syud,	...	Patna Normal School.
Chakravarti, Annadáprasád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Biseswar,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Digámvar,	...	Nayadwip Sanscrit School.
„ Digámvar,	...	Pakur School.
„ Harihar,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Harkisar,	...	Khája Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.

Chakravarti, Jádavchandra,	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Sáradáchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Jonyo Training School.
„ Srináth,	...	Bauleah School.
Cháud, Ámir,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Lakshmi,	...	Jeypore Maharajah's School.
Chattopádhyáy, Adharnáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Aghorchandra,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Aghornáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Chandramohan,	...	Goverdangah School.
„ Dharmadás,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Girischandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Jaykrishna,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Manmathanáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Paresnáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Rámgati,	...	P. Gupinathpore School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Satyaprasád,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumár,	..	Jonyo Training School.
„ Bhavatáran,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Correya, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Corrie, T. P. S.	...	Barielly Collegiate School.
D'Souza, M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
DaCosta, G. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Darpi, Pitámvar,	...	Bancoorah School.
Dás, Abhaychandra,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Abhaycharan,	...	Cal. Free Church Institution.
„ Bhaváni,	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Gaurchandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F.Schl.
„ Kálikisar,	...	Private Student.
„ Kálikumár,	..	Chittagong High School.
„ Kálinárayan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Dás, Krishnásakhá,	...	Hare School.
„ Lálvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Madhuvan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Murárimohan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Nilkamal,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Prasannachánd,	...	Pogose School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Rámlál,	...	F. Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
David, H.	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
Datta, Asminikumár,	...	Rungpore School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	Mohanad F. Ch. Mission School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kuschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Lálvihári,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahánanda,	...	Pogose School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Khanakul Kish. A. S. School.
„ Manmohan,	...	Hindu School.
„ Matilál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Matilál,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. Sc.
„ Nivváranchandra,	...	Noral School.
„ Rádhácharan,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Ramnáráyan,	...	Mooradpore Training Seminary.
„ Ramtárak,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sátulál,	...	Bogra School.
„ Srikánta,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Syamácharan,	..	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
De, Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	.	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranáth,	..	Intally Institution.
„ Kálikumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Kásichandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rajkumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Saratchandra, Dás,	...	Hare School.
Dease, S.	...	Mussoorie School.
Dev, Iswarchandra,	...	Sylhet School.
Dhar, Netralál,	...	Garden Reach Anglo Vernr. School.

Dindyál,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Duve, Báhádur Sing,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Nandalál,	...	Saugor High School.
Durgáprasád,	...	Sarun School.
Durgáprasád,	...	Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
Edwards, C. N.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Emerson, A. M.	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Faiz-ul-Hossain,	...	Bengal Academy.
Fenwick, H. H.	...	La Martiniere College.
Fuzuloollah,	...	Arrah School.
Gangárám,	...	Christ Ch. Sch. Cawnpore.
Gangopádhyáya, Áditya Chandra,	.	Pogose School.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Ula School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nilkánta,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Praphullachandra,		Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission Sch.
„ Satyacharan,	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Instn.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Bora School.
Gantzer, E.	...	Serampore College.
„ E. C.	...	Ditto
Garvain, T. F.	...	Colombo Academy.
Ghatak, Nandagopál,	...	Mymensing School.
Ghosh, Amirtalál,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Amvikácharan,	...	Noral School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Banwárilál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Basantakumár,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	Hare School.
„ Churámani,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Devendranath, No. 2.	...	Hindu School.
„ Devedranath,	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gangánáráyan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.
„ Gopikrishna,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Noral School.
„ Govindaprasád,	...	Kandee School.

Ghosh, Háránchandra,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Sáradáprasad'sIn.Chuckdighee.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Mohanad F. Ch. Mission Sch.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„ Sitalácharan,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Surendranáráyan,	...	Kandee School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Tinkari,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ghoshal, Durgápada,	...	Cossipore School.
Gopál, Kishan,	...	Umritsar School.
Gopináth,	...	Joypore Maharajá's College.
Goswámi, Harakumár,	...	Serampore College.
Govindarám,	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
Gregory, J. J.	...	Mozufferpore School.
Gupta, Ásutosh,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Háránchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Mahimáchandra Sen,	...	Sodepore School.
„ Rámchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Hájrá, Goswámidás,	...	Howrah School.
Háldár, Pitámvar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hemráj,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Hossen, Nazar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jaggumal,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jogneswarprasád,	...	Patna Normal School.
Jwálaprasád,	...	Agra College.
Kar, Manmohan,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Howrah School.
Kazi, Sheik Golam Moula,	...	Baraset School.
Kedárnáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kesodayál,	...	Patna Normal School.
Khan, Abdoossalam,	...	Mooradabad School.

Khan, Faizullah,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Mahomed Abdoollah,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Mirzapore.
Krishnadás,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Lachmiprasád,	...	Patna Normal School.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,	...	Cossipore School.
Lál, Ganeshi,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Ganeshi,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kánáya,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Mijáji,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Manahar,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Munná,	...	Sehore High School.
„ Nawrangi,	...	Gya School.
„ Pánná,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Parshádi,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Rangi,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
„ Sankar,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Sardhári,	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
„ Srikrishna,	...	Patna Normal School.
„ Syám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Laville, L. V.	...	Private Student.
Loos, A. B.	...	Colombo Academy.
Mahammed, Haneef,	...	Sarun School.
Mahápátra, Banamáli,	...	Cuttack High School.
Maitra, Krishnanáth,	...	Nizamut Schl., Moorshedabad.
„ Pránnáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Majumdár, Jadunáth,	...	Pubna School.
„ Rádháraman,	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Umánáth,	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Mallik, Amulchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Ditto.
„ Lakshminárayan,	...	Culna Training School.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Sulkea School.
„ Sridámchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mandal, Brindávan,	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
Mansáram,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
Mátá, Pulinvihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mathurádat,	..	Bareilly Collegiate School.

Maulik, Bihárilál,	...	Pogose School.
Mitra, Amvikácharan,	...	Hare School.
„ Cháruchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Chárucharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Durgácharan,	...	Noral School.
„ Gopendrachandra,	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Hirálál,	...	Noral School.
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Nandalál,	..	Hindu School.
„ Syámácharan,	..	Noral School.
Moses, S. O.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáya, Amvikácharan,	...	Sárádáprasad's In., Chuckdigee.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Hare School.
„ Ásutosh,	..	Cossipore School.
„ Ásutosh,	..	Sanscrit College.
„ Baradácharan,	..	Deoghur School.
„ Devendralál,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Devendrachandra,		Hazaribag School.
„ Dharmadás,	...	Bullaghur School.
„ Gangádináth,	..	Jonye Training School.
„ Golakchandra,	..	Ajoodhya School.
„ Gopálchandra,	..	F. Ch. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Govindachandra,	.	Kishnaghur Anglo Venr. Schl.
„ Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jánakináth,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Kálidás,	..	Balasore School.
„ Kálikinkar.	...	Bhastara School.
„ Krishnadhan,	...	Sibpore School.
„ Kumadnáth,	...	Mahespore School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Manmathanáth,	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Manmathanáth,	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Matilal,	...	Ootterparah School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Panchánan,	...	Navaddipa Sanscrit School.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Rájendranáth,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Rámkrishna,	...	Ula School.
„ Sitánáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Táráprasanna,	...	Goverdangah School.
„ Trigunánáth,	...	Hindu School.
Munsi, Kálikisar,	...	Bogra School.
Mutt, Kunjavihári,	...	Santipore School.
Nág, Adityachondra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Barripore School.
Nákhráy, Ganpat Rao,	...	Saugor High School.
Nandi, Durgádás,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
„ Gangácharan,	...	Teacher.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Hirálál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Lalitmohan,	..	Hindu School.
Náráyan, Indra,	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Madhu,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Náth, Priyalál,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
Niogi, Dwárikánáth,	...	Intally Institution.
Obidul Akbar,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Páin, Sitánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Pál, Amvikácharan,	...	Hare School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gaurchandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Matilál,	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Nivváranchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rádháraman,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tulsicharan,	...	Bullagur School.
Páhi, Khiradchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pánday, Tareschandra.	..	Pakur School.
Pándit, Mahárájkishen,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Pátnáyáh, Chaturbhuj,	...	Cuttack High School.
Porel, Chunilál,	...	Free Church Instn. Calcutta.
Prámanik, Banamáli,	...	Santipore New School.

Prasád, Badri,	...	Rewari Zillah School.
„ Hanúman,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Jaggannáth,	...	Hameerpore Zillah School.
„ Jwálá,	...	Lahore Hindu School.
„ Mata,	...	Fyzabad School.
Rádhákánta,	...	Patna Normal School.
Raeesudin Mahommed,	...	Bogra School.
Rám, Behárilál,	...	Seal's Free College.
Rámswarup,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram, Daya,	...	Diraghazee Khan School.
Rámnáráyan,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Rao, Modhusudun,	...	Pooree School.
Rasakvihari,	...	Agra School.
Rusheed-ul-din Hossen Ahmed, Syed,		St. John's College, Agra,
Ráy, Avináschandra,	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bhuvendranáth,	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Brajanáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Brajendranath,	...	Ditto
„ Chandrakánta,	..	Kandee School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Cossipore School.
„ Devendralál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haraprasád,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Haridás,	...	Culna Training School.
„ Jánakináth,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Kálináth,	...	Hare School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Kesavnáth,	...	Bogra School.
„ Manimohan,	..	Bauleah School.
„ Matilál,	..	Gya School.
„ Pravodhchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Rámlál,	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram School.
„ Tárápada,	..	Behala Mission School.
„ Tárinicharan, (Senior)	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram School.
„ Tikait,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Upendranath,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Sáhá, Akshaykumár,	...	Free Church Instn. Calcutta.
Sahabuddin, Khoja,	...	Goojrat School.

Sahây, Baldeo,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Raghunandan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Sámanta, Ramtáran,	...	Bancoorah School.
Sányál, Akshaykumár,	...	Teacher.
„ Indubhushan,	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Pulinchandra,	..	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rambrahma,	..	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Saran, Raghuvir,	...	Agra School.
Sarkár, Baikunthanáth,	...	Kuchiakole Rájgram School.
„ Jogendranath,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Kedárnáth,	..	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Nandalál,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Barripore School.
„ Purnachandra,	..	Burranagur Hindu School.
„ Rámdás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sarmá, Kamaleswar,	...	Gowhatty School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Sylhet School.
Savielle, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Adityachandra,	...	Noral School.
„ Akhilchandra,	..	Chittagong High School.
„ Bamandás,	...	Pogose School.
„ Basantakumár,	..	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan,	..	Mymensing School.
„ Durgánanda,	..	Pogose School.
„ Gaganchandra,	..	Mymensingh School.
„ Gostavihári,	...	Santipore New School.
„ Harináth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Jagatchandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Pogose School.
„ Lakshmichandra,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Mahimchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Maldah School.
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Burdwan Rájá's School.
„ Rájkumár,	...	Pogose School.
Set, Brajalál,	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Ratnalál,	...	Oriental Seminary.

Sharp, P.	..	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Shiory, Lachman Rao,	...	Saugor High School.
Sil, Chintámani,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nityakinkar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sing, Dipnáráyan,	...	Sarun School.
„ Gajaráj,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Rámvrahma,	...	Noral School.
Sinha, Bihárilál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gopeschandra,	...	Kandee School.
„ Jibrakshan,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	Bancoorah School.
Sitárám,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Som, Háránchandra,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sujád, Mirja Syed,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Tálukdár, Gopálchandra,	...	Chatmore School.
Tanner, P.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Calcutta.
Tulsirám,	...	Budaon School.
Van Cuylenburg, F. C.	...	Colombo Academy.
Van Geyzel, C. W.	...	Ditto
Wajid Hussain,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
Westerhout, A. B.	...	Serampore College.
Zemier, J.	..	Doveton College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Furrah, Syed,	...	Private Student.
Abdoolah,	...	Colingah Branch School.
Adhikári, Táraknáth,	...	Beauleah School.
Aligahar,	..	Jullundur Mission School.
Awásthi, Gangásáhi,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Atulchandra,	..	Jonye Training School.
„ Bihárilál,	...	Bullagur School.
„ Cháruchandra,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Jagatbullubhpore School.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Jogendranáth, ...	Hooghly Branch School.
„	Jogendranáth, ...	Patna Normal School.
„	Jogendranáth, ...	Tumlook School.
„	Kántichandra, ...	Santipore New School.
„	Narendranáth, ...	Hare School.
„	Rádhikáprasád, ...	Nizamut School.
„	Thákurdás, ...	Jumnah School.
„	Trailokyanáth, ...	Victoria College, Agra.
Bardan,	Purnachandra, ...	Pogose School.
Barmá,	Phanidhar, ...	Debrooghur School.
Baruá,	Govindachandra, ...	Sibsaugor School.
Basák,	Matharmohan, ...	Bangla Bazar School.
„	Rádhágovinda, ...	Pogose School.
Basu,	Hemantakumár, ...	Hindu School.
„	Kálicharan, ..	Jubbullpore Mission School.
„	Kedárnáth, ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„	Mahendralál, ...	Calcutta Training Institution.
„	Manawárilál, ...	Andool School.
„	Suryyakumár, ...	Jerat School.
„	Upendranáth, ...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Bhagarám,	..	Jullundur Mission School.
Bhattácháryyá,	Prasannakumár, ...	Queen's College, Benares.
„	Rádhikácharan, ...	Culna Training School.
„	Rájendralál, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„	Rudrakánta, ...	Mymensing School.
„	Umákánta, ...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chakravarti,	Bharatchandra, ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„	Harischandra, ...	Rowile Aided School.
„	Umeschandra, ...	Coomercolly School.
Chánd,	Rajanikánta, ...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chandra,	Dinanáth, ..	Hare School.
Chattopádhyáy,	Avináschandra, ...	Kishnaghur Anglo Vern. Schl.
„	Brajanáth, ...	Hindu School.
„	Harináth, ...	P. Goopinathpore, School.
„	Mathuránáth, ...	Bogra School.
„	Ráicharan, ...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Ságarnáth, ...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„	Umeschandra, ...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.

Chaudhuri, Arjunsing,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	Balasore School.
„ Srirám,	...	Okersa Sribati School.
Chintárám,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
D'Ravara, Daniel.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Dadar Uddin,	...	Sibsaugor School.
Dáni, Harikrishna,	...	Muttra School.
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Govardhan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Mathurá,	...	Lahore Government School.
„ Rámkumár,	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Srináráyan,	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Jogneswar,	..	Hare School.
„ Lakshmináráyan,	..	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Madanmohan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's F. Sch.
„ Mahendralál,	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nilkánta,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Prahládchandra,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	.	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Rámlál,	...	L M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sáradáprasád,	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Sumeswar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dayárám,	...	Lahore Mission School.
De, Aghornáth,	...	Juggutbullubpore School.
„ Bankavihári,	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Biháriláll,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Hárádhan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Dev, Nilmani,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dhar, Saratchandra.	...	Cachar School.
Gangopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	...	Paikpáráh School.
Ghosh, Basantakumár.	...	Pogose School.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	Bellore School.
„ Haridás,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Kumadcharan,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Manmathanáth,	...	Boroe School.
„ Pramathanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.

Ghosh, Rajanikánta,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Ghoshál, Purnachandra,	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Gopináth,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Goswami, Dharmeswar,	...	Gowhatty School.
Gupta, Khetranáth,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Jaalam, B. J.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jasurám,	...	Dera Ghazee Khan School.
Jugalkisar,	...	Muttra School.
Jwánmal,	...	Umritsur C. M. School.
Kar, Amritalál,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Karmakár, Gaurhari,	...	Pogose School.
Kishansahay,	...	Sarun School.
Kretser, E. H.	...	Colombo Academy.
Kumár, Biháriláll,	..	Bally Seminary,
Lál, Bakhtáwár,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Brijmohan,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Kándhyá,	...	Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
„ Main,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Rám,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Rámchari,	...	Saugor High School.
„ Sivsaran,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mahomed, Shaikhlál,	...	Joynáráyan's College, Benares
Maitra, Binadmohan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Rámlál,	..	Dinagepore School.
Majumdár, Lakshmikánta,	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Gopeswar,	..	Hindu School.
„ Harischandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Misar, Beniprasád,	..	Teacher.
„ Niwaji,	...	Baptist Mission Sch. Monghyr.
Mitra, Ásutosh,	...	Hare School.
„ Jogneswar,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Rákháldás,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
„ Akshaykumár,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Amianáth,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadáchandra,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Ásutosh,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.

Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bidhuvadan,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
„ Binadlál,	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Ránaghat School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Ula School.
„ Durgádás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Girishchandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Kálikrishna,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„ Piyárilál,	...	Baraset School.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Taráprasád,	...	Private Student.
Náyandás,	...	Peshwar Mission School.
Oheedun, Nubby,	...	Midnapore School.
Pál, Jánakináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Pálit, Karunanidhán,	..	Hazaribag School.
Pándyá, Biseswar,	...	Jaynarayan's College, Benares.
Pradhán, Sambhunáth,	...	Balasore School.
Prasád, Ánand,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Durgá,	...	*St. John's College, Agra.
„ Gokul,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Ganes,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Látá,	..	Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
Rájnáthprasád,	...	Patna Normal School.
Rám Eád,	...	Gya School.
Ráy, Benimádhav,	...	Saradaprasad's In. Chuckdiggy.
„ Durgánáth,	...	Bangla Bazar School.
„ Govindagopál,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Harendranáráyán,	...	Pogose School.
„ Harivallabh,	...	Balasore School.
„ Jagavandhu,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendrachandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Jogeschandra,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Prasannachandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Private Student.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Kandee School.
„ Táriniprasád,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
Read, G.	...	La Martiniere Coll. Calcutta.
Roberts, J.	...	Umritsur Ch. Mission School.

Rodámal,	...	Umritsur School.
Rout, J. S.	...	Cuttack High School.
Sányál, Hridaynáth,	...	Jaynaráyan's College, Benares.
„ Kunjalál,	...	Beauleah School.
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Amvikácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Baradáprasád,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Jagatindra,	...	Bogra School.
„ Jogneswar,	...	Purulia School.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Juggutbullubpore School.
Sen, Ánandachandra,	..	Pogose School.
„ Annadáprasád,	..	Noakhally School.
„ Banamáli,	..	Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra.
„ Brindávanchandra,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Durgákripá,	...	Albert's Institution.
„ Gaurchandra,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Girischandra,	...	Burdwan Maharajá's School.
„ Kálikumár,	..	Beauleah School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Nandalál,	...	Colingah Branch School.
„ Ramánáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rámchandra,	..	Gregory's School.
„ Rámkrishna,	..	Seal's Free College.
„ Rájkumár,	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Umácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Siddick, Ahmad,	..	Chittagong High School.
Sil, Hirálál,	...	Chinsúrah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Nilmani,	...	Ditto
Sing, Mohar,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Sinha, Aghornáth,	...	Howrah School.
„ Rádhásundar,	...	Cutwa School.
Sundarmal,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Suryyabhan,	..	Muttra School.
Swelling, W.	...	Free School.

MEDICINE.

M. D.

Basu, Jagavandhu,	...	1868, Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865, Assistant Surgeon. H. M. 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumár,	...	1862, Medical College.
Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1863, Ditto

B. M.

Bandhyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1866, Medical College.
„ Navakumár,	...	1868, Ditto
Bhattáchárya, Hemchandra,	...	1867, Ditto
Chakravarti, Purnachandra,	...	1869, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867, Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	..	1866, Ditto
De, Nandalál,	...	1867, Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864, Ditto
„ Fakirchandra,	...	1868, Ditto
Gupta, Kálipada,	...	1868, Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gangáprasád,	...	1867, Ditto
Peters, C. T.	...	1868, Ditto
Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1869, Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1865, Ditto

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Bankavihári,	...	Medical College.

L. M. S.

Áchárya, Kámikhyánáth,	...	1862, Medical College.
Bágchi, Abhaycharan,	...	1861, Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Harinárayan,	...	1869, Ditto
„ Harischandra,	...	1861, Ditto
„ Nakurchandra,	...	1867, Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1865, Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1861, Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1868, Ditto

Basák, Amulyaratna,	...	1869,	Medical College.
Basu, Amritakrishna,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Dharmadás,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Lakshminárâyan,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Rádhánáth,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
Bháduri, Bihárilál,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Tárinicharan,	...	1866,	Ditto
Bhattáchárya, Nilmádhav,	...	1864,	Ditto
Chakravarti, Navinchandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Rámlál,	...	1869,	Ditto
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866,	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Bhuvanmohan,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	1861,	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kapileswar,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Nilmani,	...	1867,	Ditto
Crump, H. W.	...	1866,	Ditto
Dás, Adharchandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Chunilál,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	..	1866,	Ditto
„ Kesavchandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
Dasgupta, Gurudayál,	...	1868,	Ditto
Datta, Girischandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Háránchandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Manahar,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Manilál,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1868,	Ditto

De, Rámlál,	...	1865,	Medical College.
Dev, Amritalál,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
Dhol, Nandalál,	...	1862,	Ditto
Gangopadhyáy, Ánandalál,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Harischandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Táraknáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
Ghosh, Biháriláll,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Dayálkisan,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Dukari,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Hirálál,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Jádavkisan,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Kálikrishna,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Krishnadhan,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Nandalál,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Párvaticharan,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Rámlál,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	1866,	Ditto
Ghoshál, Kaliprasanna,	...	1864,	Ditto
Goswámi, Gopálchandra,	...	1869,	Ditto
Gupta, Madhusudan,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Rámcharan,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Sambhuchándra,	...	1862,	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchánd,	..	1863,	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863,	Ditto
Koch, E. L.	...	1862,	Ditto
Kundu, Rájkumár,	...	1865,	Ditto
Láhuri, Gopálchandra,	...	1864,	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1865,	Ditto
Majumdár, Syámácharan,	...	1868,	Ditto
Mallik, Syámlál,	...	1869,	Ditto
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861,	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,	...	1863,	Ditto

Mitra Girischandra,	..	1867,	Medical College.
„ Jagatvandhu,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Kálikumár,	...	1862,	Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Kásikinkar,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Priyamvarnáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Syámchandra,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Umácharan,	..	1861,	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	..	1866,	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Agharnáth,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Bhagavaticharan,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Jadubhushan,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Lálmádhav,	...	1866,	Ditto
„ Rájkisar,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866,	Ditto
Nandi, Nityananda,	...	1862,	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1862,	Ditto
Pálit, Bireswar,	...	1868,	Ditto
Ráy, Durgádás,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Gopálchandra,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Haranáth,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Navagopál,	...	1865,	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1867,	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1867,	Ditto
Sádhu, Ramanchandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
Sarkár, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1861,	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867,	Ditto
Son, Baláichandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1869,	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1868,	Ditto
„ Upendranath,	...	1865,	Ditto
Sikdár, Srináth,	...	1869,	Ditto
Sinha, Suryyanáráyan,	...	1865,	Ditto
Ulla, Adit,	...	1868,	Ditto

1870.

Under the New Regulations.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Datta, Krishnalál, ... Medical College.
Guptá, Rámkálí, ... Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jadunáth, ... Medical College.
„ Khargeswar, ... Ditto
Ráy, Mahimáchandra, ... Ditto

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First M. B. Examination, 1869.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chattopádhyáy, Nilmádhav, ... Medical College.
Mitra, Bankavihári, ... Ditto

1870.

FIRST DIVISION.

Dás, Pramathanáth, ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Biháriláł, ... Medical College.
Bhattáchárya, Srináth, ... Ditto
Mitra, Umeschandra, ... Ditto

First L. M. S. Examination.

1869.

In Alphabetical Order.

Áhmed, Talmur Áli, ... Medical College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Avináschandra, ... Ditto

Baruá, Sivrám,	...	Medical College.
Basu, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	Ditto
Bhattáchárya, Nandalál,	...	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Suryyakumár,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Kálináth,	...	Ditto
Dás, Chunilál,	...	Ditto
Datta, Brajendrakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Hirálál,	...	Ditto
De, Jadunáth,	...	Ditto
Dhol, Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Avináschandra,	..	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Ditto
Kubir, Loothful,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Kesavchandra,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sen, Makshadácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Piyárilál,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Púrnachandra,	...	Ditto
Uddin, Zoheer,	...	Ditto

1870.

(UNDER THE OLD REGULATIONS.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Sáhá, Brajanáth, Medical College.

(UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.)

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Harakánta,	...	Medical College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Nandalál,	..	Ditto
Basák, Sonátan,	...	Ditto

Basu, Aghornáth,	...	Medical College.
„ Chandrakánta,	...	Ditto
„ Hirálál,	...	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
Bhar, Girischandra,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Ditto
„ Nilkánta,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Bijáygovinda,	...	Ditto
Dás, Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
„ Háránchandra,	...	Ditto
Datta, Gaurmohan,	...	Ditto
„ Govardhan,	...	Ditto
„ Hiralál,	...	Ditto
De, Háránchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Káláchand,	..	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Binadvihári,	..	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Ratikánta,	...	Ditto
Háldár, Nidhulál,	...	Ditto
Khán, Akbar,	..	Ditto
Mallik, Jogendranáth,	...	Ditto
Pál, Biháriláll,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Rádhánáth,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Nilmani,	...	Ditto
„ Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Sen, Abhaykumár,	...	Ditto
„ Durgádás,	...	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Ditto
„ Jádavkrishna,	..	Ditto
„ Krishnadás,	...	Ditto
„ Mathurnáth,	...	Ditto
„ Rákhalchandra,	...	Ditto
Set, Rajaninath,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Durgácharan,	...	Ditto

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Gupta Kálipada,	...	1868, Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1869, Medical College.
Guptá, Bankavihári,	...	1870, Ditto

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IN MIDWIFERY.

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Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862, Ditto

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	..	1861, Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862, Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863, Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864, Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	1865, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	..	1866, Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	1867, Ditto
Goswami, Gopálchandra,	...	1869, Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861, Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862, Ditto
Háldár, Káláchánd,	..	1863, Ditto
Mitra, Kásikinkar,	...	1865, Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1866, Ditto
Ray, Táráprasanna,	...	1867, Ditto
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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

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Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1866, Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866, Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanáth,	...	1870, Ditto

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Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859, Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1862, Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1863, Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	...	1864, Ditto

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra,	...	1858, Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859, Ditto
Rudra, Radháraman,	...	1860, Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1862, Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1863, Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1864, Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1866, Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858,	Medical College.
Áchárya Kámikhyanáth,	...	1856,	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchand,	...	1860,	Ditto
Basu, Benimádhav,	...	1862,	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1863,	Ditto
Sáhá, Brajanáth,	...	1870,	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1858,	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda,	...	1859,	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph,	...	1860,	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1863,	Ditto
Basu, Priyanáth,	...	1865,	Ditto

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilál,	...	1864,	Medical College.
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1865,	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1866,	Ditto

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination,

1869.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.— { Mr. Rogers.
Dr. Robson.

1. What school of poetry did Cowper found, and with what previous school did it form a striking contrast? Mention the main features of his poetry, both as regards diction and versification.

2. Give, in plain English, the substance of the following lines:—

Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft-times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd and squar'd and fitted to its place
Does but encumber whom it means t' enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

3. Write short notes explanatory of the different allusions in the subjoined extracts :—

(*a.*) He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart,
And, prophet as he was, he might not strike
The blameless animal, without rebuke,
On which he rode.

(*b.*) For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heav'd and for ever grew still.

(*c.*) Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,—
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame?
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates as sung by Homer?

4. Explain briefly the following passages, and parse the italicised words :—

(*a.*) The *armaments*, which thunderstrike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,
And monarchs *tremble* in their capitals,
The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee and arbiter of war—
These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake,
They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.

(*b.*) And *what* is friendship but a name,
A *charm* that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep?

5. Turn into the prose or direct order the arrangement of the words in the lines which follow :—

Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm,
That age or injury has hollow'd deep,
Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves,
He has out-slept the winter, ventures forth
To frisk awhile and bask in the warm sun,
The squirrel flippant, pert, and full of play.

6. Compare Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron as poets, and state in what species of fiction the former was distinguished even more than in poetry.

7. Explain and exemplify the terms—alliteration, cæsura, and rhyme, and mention the qualities requisite to constitute perfect rhyme.

8. Scan the verses given below, specifying the kind of feet and metre in which they are respectively written :—

(*a.*) There is in souls a sympathy with sounds.

(*b.*) The way was long, the wind was cold.

(*c.*) The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold.

9. What are prefixes and affixes? Show by reference to the following words how they serve to modify the meaning of the root :—

Subscribe, circumscribe, transcriber, superscription, postscript, and scriptural.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { REV. J. NAYLOR.
MR. ROBERTS.

1. On whose adventures is the story of Robinson Crusoe supposed to be founded? Give a brief account of the life and writings of the author.

2. Parse the words italicized in the following passage:—

"I *walked about* on the shore, lifting my hands, and my whole *being*, *as* I may say, *wrapped up* in the contemplation of my deliverance, making a thousand gestures and motions which I *cannot describe*, reflecting upon my comrades *that* were drowned, and *that* there should not be one soul saved *but* myself, for, *as for* them, I never saw them afterwards."

3. Explain the allusions in the following sentences:—

(*a.*) "The wise man gave his testimony to this (the middle state) as the just standard of true felicity, when he prayed to have 'neither poverty nor riches.'"

(*b.*) "I resolved that I would, like a true repenting prodigal, go home to my father."

(*c.*) "Perhaps this has all befallen us on your account, like Jonah in the ship of Tarshish."

(*d.*) "He publicly declared himself of the school of Scipio and Pericles."

(*e.*) "As for Lord Brougham, legends of his enormous power of labour have gathered round him like a Hercules."

4. Distinguish between the following combinations of verbs and prepositions, and give illustrative sentences:—confer on and with, agree to and with, call on and for, attend to and upon, confide in and to.

5. Explain the following:—

(*a.*) I got a kind of letter of naturalization.

(*b.*) I was yet but a very sorry workman.

(*c.*) He made a considerable figure in the locality.

(*d.*) Some English merchants, in consequence of their losses by Dutch privateers, obtained letters of marque against the ships of that nation.

(*e.*) Parliament ordered its captains to exact all those

honours to the red cross which had been claimed by England in the narrow seas from Saxon times.

(*f.*) A sharp action ensued, but the Dutchman was obliged to strike.

(*g*) Blake had stolen a march upon the Dutch admiral.

(*h.*) This man is everywhere out of his element, everywhere at sea.

(*i.*) Whosq hopes strongly has within him the gift of miracles.

6. Give the derivation and meaning of—Pandemonium, scrutiny, kaleidoscope, caricature, embrasure, diplomacy, peripatetic, calenture, argosy, inventory.

7. Show, by examples, the difference (*a*) between a complex and a compound sentence, (*b*) between the regular and the inverted order of sentences, and (*c*) between the direct and the indirect form of narration.

8. Give a short biographical sketch of Admiral Blake; mention the principal battles he fought; describe his character, and compare him with Cromwell.

9. Mention some of the primary and secondary derivatives of—think, speak, beat, sell, bind.

Write down the terminations of diminutives and augmentatives, and add examples.

10. "It is astonishing how much may be accomplished in self-culture by the energetic and the persevering, who are careful to avail themselves of opportunities, and use up the fragments of time which the idle permit to run to waste."

Illustrate the above by examples from biography.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. GARRETT, B. A.

1. Translate:—

Longa est injuria, longæ
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri
Phœnicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor.

(*a.*) What is the derivation of *ambages*?

(*b.*) To whom does *huic* in the above passage refer, and what else do you know of Pygmalion and Sychæus?

(*c*) What case is *agri*, and why?

(*d.*) Parse *jugarat*, and mention any words you have met similarly formed.

(*e.*) Is there anything unusual in the construction of *immanior* and *medius* in the above passage?

2. Translate:—

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem;
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues;
Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.

(*a.*) Who was Cytherea? Relate briefly the circumstances which led to her being engaged in the way described in the above passage.

(*b.*) Parse *faciem*, *ossibus*, *noctem*.

(*c.*) Explain the meaning of the line which begins "Quippe domum," &c. What proverbial expression among

the Romans conveyed the same meaning as the last words of that line?

3. Parse *detur*, *tegerem*, *favete*, *viderunt*, and give the present, perfect, supine, and infinitive *active* of each.

4. Translate:—

Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja;
Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Cum ferro accisam, crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat.

(*a.*) What are the positives of *imus* and *summus*? Has the latter any other form? What are the comparatives and superlatives of *gracilis*, *dives nequam*, *malevolus*?

(*b.*) In what case is *concusso vertice*, and why?

(*c.*) Why is Troy called "Neptunia?"

5. Who are meant by *Atrides*, *Pelides*, *Tydides*? What is the usual title of Æneas, and what is its meaning? What is the story of Laocoon?

6. Write down the adjectives and pronouns which form their genitive case in *-ius* or *-jus*.

7. What do you mean by "Cæsura" with reference to Hexameter verse?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

1. Translate the following passage:—

Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: "Jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent; item Populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse Populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum

suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque iis, neque eorum sociis injuria bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent: si id non fecissent, longe iis fraternum nomen Populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum; neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse. Cum vellet, congrederetur; intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent, virtute possent."

(*a.*) Decline *jus* through all cases and both numbers. (*b.*) Derive and explain *arbitrium, obsides, vectigalia, stipendium pernicie.* Give the etymological meaning of *virtus*, tracing, if you can, the various changes in its signification, and accounting for them. (*c.*) Parse *victis, consuesse, uteretur, superati essent, injuria.* (*d.*) What is the nominative to *uteretur?* Parse *quod* in the sentence (Quod sibi .....) What is its grammatical antecedent? (*e.*) Who are meant by *stipendiarii*, and who by *vectigales?* (*f.*) Explain *inter*, distinguishing between it and *intra.*

2. Translate:—

Loci natura erat hæc, quem locum nostri castris delegerent. Collis ab summo æqualiter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, adversus huic et contrarius passus circiter ducentos infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant: in aperto loco, secundum flumen, paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

(*a.*) Write down through all persons and both numbers the pres. subj. of *nascor*. (*b.*) Give the positive and comparative of *infimus*. Has the superlative any other form?

3. Define the geographical position of the *Boii*, *Helvetii*, *Ædui*, and give the corresponding modern names.

4. When a verb is intransitive, can it be used in the passive voice, and if so, how? Give examples.

5. Translate:—

(*a.*) Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt: damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur.

(*b.*) Neque abest suspicio quin sibi mortem consciverit.

(*c.*) His persuaderi ut diutius morarentur non poterat.

(*d.*) Postridie ejus diei.

(*e.*) Sub vesperum.

(*f.*) In colle medio.

(*g.*) Timeo ut facias.

(*h.*) Timeo ne facias.

6. Give a definite rule for the employment of the *subjunctive* after relative and interrogative pronouns.

7. Write down the perfect indicative active and perfect passive participle (if one) of the verbs—*cieo*, *reddo*, *ferveo*, *plico*, *rideo*, *metuo*, *suesco*, *pario*, *sino*. What are *frequentative* and *inceptive* verbs? Give at least one example of each class.

8. Translate the following into Latin Prose:—

(*a.*) The war with the Helvetii having been finished, ambassadors from the whole of Gaul came together to Cæsar in order to congratulate him.

(*b*) The battle was bloody and continued for a long time doubtful.

(*c.*) He said that he would follow him as far as he could.

(*d.*) Every man must use his own judgment.

(*e*) We should praise virtue even in an enemy.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { PANDIT HARINA'TH NYAYA'RATNA.
PANDIT VIRESWAR VIDYARATNA.

दुर्य्योधन ममाप्येतद्धृदि संपरिवर्त्तते ।
अभिप्रायस्य पापत्वान्नैवं तु विदृणोम्यहम् ॥
नच भीष्मो नच द्रोणा नच क्षत्ता न गौतमः ।
विवास्यमानान् कौन्तेयानभिच्छन्त्यथ कर्हिचित् ॥
समा हि कौरवेयाणां वयं ते चैव पुत्रक ।
नैते विषममिच्छेयुर्धर्म्मयुक्ता मनस्विनः ॥
ते वयं कौरवेयाणामेतेषाञ्च महात्मनाम् ।
कथं न वध्यतां तात गच्छेम जगतस्तथा ॥

1. Explain the first two slokas in your own vernacular language.

2. Parse and give the root of विदृणोमि ।

3. Who are meant by the words that are underlined in the third line?

4. Give the derivation of विवास्यमानान् and कौन्तेयान, and give the meaning of विषमम्, वध्यतां and जगतः ।

5. Parse मनस्विनः and decline अस्मद् ।

अबुद्धिमाश्रितानाञ्तु क्षन्तव्यमपराधिनाम् ।
नहि सर्व्वत्र पाण्डित्यं सुलभं पुरुषेण वै ॥
अथ ये बुद्धिजं कृत्वा ब्रूयुर्वै तद्बुद्धिजम् ।
पापान खल्वपि तान् हन्यादपराधे तथानुजून् ॥

6. Explain the above slokas in your own vernacular language.

7. Give the derivation of the words that are underlined in the first line, and parse the words that are underlined in the last line.

अथाजगाम तत्तीर्थं जलं पातुं पिपासिता ।
आसन्नप्रसवा ब्रह्मन्नकैव हरिणी वनात् ॥

8. What is the meaning of तथैव ।
9. Explain the समास in आर्यैर्न्नपसवा ।
10. Give the etymology of पिपासिता ।

विमुक्तराज्यतनयः प्रोज्झितशेषबान्धवः ।
ममत्वं स चकारोच्चैस्तस्मिन् हरिणबालके ॥

11. Explain all the समास in the above sloka.
12. Derive प्रोज्झित.
13. Conjugate the verb कृ ।
14. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit?
    (*a.*) Forget not to do good.
    (*b.*) In a calm sea every man is a pilot.
    (*c.*) A man ambitious of riches is never satisfied.
    (*d.*) The virtuous are respected.
    (*e.*) None are completely happy.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners.— { BABU GOPAL CHANDRA BANDYOPADHYÁY.
PANDIT AGHORNATH TATVANIDHI.

1. एतदाकर्ण्य मयालोचितं ममाचावस्थानमयुक्तमिदानीम् । यद्वान्यस्मै एतद्दृष्टान्तकथनं तदप्यनुचितम् यच्च याच्ञया जीवनं तदप्यतीव गर्हितम् तत् किमहं परपिण्डेनात्मानं पोषयामि कष्टं भोः तदपि द्वितीयं मृत्युद्वारम् ।

(*a.*) Explain the above sentences in your own vernacular language.

(*b.*) Parse and give the derivation of आलोचितम्, अयुक्तम, अनुचितम् गर्हितम् and पोषयामि.

2. चिराद्वा ब्रूते लुब्धकवासितोऽहं भवतां शरणमागतो भवद्भिः सह सख्यमिच्छामि ।

(*a.*) Explain the समास in लुब्धकवासितः ।

(*b*) Give the derivation of लुब्धक and वासित; and the meaning of शरणम.

(*c.*) What are the roots of सख्यम् and इच्छामि।

3. हिरण्यकोऽवदत् मित्रं तावदस्माभिः सह अयत्नेनैव निष्पन्नं भवतः तदत्र भवता खट्टनिर्विशेषेण स्थीयताम्। तच्छ्रुत्वा मृगः सानन्दः कृतस्वेच्छाहारः पानीयं पीत्वा जलासन्नतरुच्छायायामुपविष्टः।

(*a.*) Parse अयत्नेनैव and खट्टनिर्विशेषेण.

(*b.*) Explain the समास in the words underlined in the preceding sentences.

4. Translate the following slokas into your own vernacular language:

सर्व्वहिंसानिवृत्ता ये नराः सर्व्वसहाश्च ये।
सर्व्वस्याश्रयभूताश्च ते नराः स्वर्गगामिनः॥
एक एव सुहृद्धर्म्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः।
शरीरेण समं नाशं सर्व्वमन्यत्तु गच्छति॥
थोऽस्ति यस्य यदा मांसमुभयोः पश्यतान्तरम्।
एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिरन्यः प्राणैर्विमुच्यते॥
स्वच्छन्दवनजातेन शाकेनापि प्रपूर्य्यते।
अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्य्यात्पातकं महत्।
यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि।
निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते॥
अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानान्तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥

5. Translate the following passage into English:

अथ वायसस्तेन मित्रेण सह चिरालापसुखेन तस्य सरसः समीपं ययौ। ततो मन्थरो दूरादेव लघुपतनकमालोक्य उत्थाय यथोचितमातिथ्यं विधाय मूषिकस्याप्यतिथिसत्कारं चकार। वायसोऽवदत् सख मन्थर सविशेषपूजामस्मै विधेहि। यतोऽयं पुण्यकर्म्मणां धुरीणः कारुण्यरत्नाकरो हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजः।

BENGALI.

Examiners,— { PANDIT HARINA'TH NYAYA'RATNA.
PANDIT VIRESWAR VIDYA'RATNA.

বিরূপাক্ষচর বলী রক্ষোদূতবেশী-
কহিলা, "হে রক্ষঃশ্রেষ্ঠ, হত রণে আজি
কর্ব্বুরকুলের গর্ব মেঘনাদ রথী!"

1. What is the meaning of বিরূপাক্ষচর and রক্ষোদূত-বেশী; and what সমাস is there in each expression?

2. Explain the last two lines more clearly in Bengali.

3. যথা যবে ঘোর বনে নিষাদ বিঁধিলে
মৃগেন্দ্রে নশ্বর শরে, গর্জ্জি ভীমনাদে
পড়ে মহীতলে হরি, পড়িলা ভূপতি
সভায়! সচিববৃন্দ, হাহাকার রবে,
বেড়িল চৌদিকে শূরে; কেহ বা আনিল
সুশীতল বারি পাত্রে, কেহ বিউনিল॥

Explain the above *slokas* in Bengali as clearly as you can.

4. Parse the second line.

5. Is নশ্বর properly used here? If not, why not?

6. Explain the সমাস in সচিববৃন্দ and সুশীতল বারি পাত্রে and mention the case they are in.

7. What is the meaning of বিউনিল?

8. আইল রে গ্রীষ্মকাল, যেন কালান্তের কাল,
সৃষ্টি দহিবারে যেন অতি ক্রোধ ভরে রে।
জগত্ লোচন রবি, ধরি দাবানল ছবি,
সহায় হইল সঙ্গে লয়ে খর করে রে॥
অগ্নিমূর্ত্তি সমীরণ, সদা যেন করে রণ,
জগতের প্রাণ হয়ে যেন প্রাণ হরে রে।

সকলের কলেবরে, অহরহ ঘর্ম্ম করে,
নিদাঘে নিখিল জীব জ্বলিছে অন্তরে রে ॥
খেচর ভূচর নর, যত জীব নিরন্তর,
ইচ্ছা করে জলচর প্রায় জলে চমের রে ॥

Explain the above sentences more simply and clearly.

9. Parse অতি ক্রোধ ভবে.

10. What is the meaning of, and সমাস in দাবানলছবি, অগ্নিমূর্ত্তি, ভূচর, নিরন্তর, and জলচর ?

11. Translate the following sentences in Bengali :—

If you put a seed in the ground, you know it will grow. The moisture in the ground causes the seed to swell, the skin cracks and opens and a small sprout comes out. From this sprout two small things called roots spring ; the one grows down, and becomes a root ; the other grows up, becomes a stem, and spreads out into branches.

BENGALI.

Examiners,— { BABU GOPA'L CHANDRA BA'NERJEA.
PANDIT AGHORNA TH TATTANIDHI.

1. সর্পের উদরস্থ দুগ্ধতুল্য দুষ্টের উদরবর্ত্তিনী বিদ্যা কেবল পরের প্রাণপীড়ন প্রয়োজন খলজন যদ্যপি অত্যুত্তম বিদ্যাতেও প্রদীপ্ত হয় তথাপি মণিতে বিভূষিত সর্পতুল্য দুরতঃ পরিবর্জ্জনীয় হয়। হিংস্রকের বিদ্যা বিরোধের নিমিত্ত ও ধন মত্ততাজন্য ও শক্তি পরপীড়ার্থ। সাধুজনের বিদ্যাদিত্রয় যথাসংখ্য জ্ঞান দান দুর্ব্বলরক্ষণার্থ। অতএব হে মহারাজ ইহাকে ছাগচর্ম্মকর্কশরজ্জুতে সুদৃঢ় বন্ধন করিয়া অতলস্পর্শ সাগরের জলে শীঘ্র ডুবাও।

(*a*) Explain the meaning of the preceding passage in simpler Bengali.

(*b*) To whom does the word ইহাকে refer?

(*c*) What king is addressed by the words হে মহারাজ?

(*d*) Explain all the সমাস in the words underlined?

2. কায়বৃদ্ধ যে সে বৃদ্ধ নয় জ্ঞানগরীয়ান্ যে সেই গোষ্ঠী-মধ্যে গরিষ্ঠ।

(*a*) Explain the meaning of the preceding passage.

(*b*) How are the words গরিষ্ঠ and জিজ্ঞাসু derived?

(*c*) Give the feminine of গরীয়ান্.

3. সভাস্থ পণ্ডিত সকলে একবাক্য হইয়া কহিলেন ইনি সাক্ষাৎ বৃহস্পতি বিদ্যাসাগর মহামহোপাধ্যায় জ্ঞানবিজ্ঞানসম্পন্ন শাস্ত্রার্থ সংশয়ের এক ভঞ্জন স্থান ব্রহ্মচর্য্যব্রতী মৌনী আমারদের সকলেরি ভট্টাচার্য্য নির্জ্জন বনে থাকিয়া শাস্ত্রানুশীলন করত কালযাপন করেন। আমাদের যখন যে শাস্ত্রের ভ্রম ও সন্দেহ ও পূর্ব্বপক্ষ হয় তাহা এই মহাশয় ইঙ্গিতমাত্রে সিদ্ধান্ত করিয়া নির্ণয় করত সংশয়চ্ছেদন করেন ও আমারদের অজ্ঞানান্ধকার দূর করেন।

(*a*) Explain the meaning of বৃহস্পতি and পূর্ব্বপক্ষ.

(*b*) What is the difference between জ্ঞান and বিজ্ঞান?

(*c*) To what does the word তাহা refer?

(*d*) Explain the সমাস in জ্ঞানবিজ্ঞানসম্পন্ন and অজ্ঞানান্ধকার.

4. Explain the meaning of the following words:—
বচনবৈদগ্ধিদ্বারা, প্ররোচনাবাক্যে, প্রচরদ্রূপ, and তিতিক্ষা.

5. কোন ২ আগ্নেয়-গিরি কিয়ৎকাল অগ্ন্যুদ্গীরণ করত পরে নির্ব্বাণ হইয়া যায়। তাদৃশ নির্ব্বাপিত গিরি অনেক স্থানে বর্ত্তমান আছে। যে সকল অগ্নেয়-গিরি প্রজ্বলিত আছে, বা মধ্যে ২ প্রজ্বলিত হইয়া থাকে, তাহার সমষ্টি ২৭০। ঐ ২৭০ টা পর্ব্বতের অধিকাংশ স্থির সমুদ্রের দ্বীপ সকলে স্থিত। এক জাবাদ্বীপে ৫৮ টা আগ্নেয়-গিরি নির্ণীত হইয়াছে; তাহার ১৭ টা মধ্যে ২ প্রজ্বলিত হইয়া থাকে। আশিয়া-খণ্ডে

প্রজ্বলিত আগ্নেয়-গিরি প্রায়ই নাই ; কেবল তাহার দেশের থিচান-পর্বত ও কাম্‌সকাট্‌কার পর্ব্বতের এক শিখর মধ্যে ২ প্রজ্বলিত হইয়া থাকে।

Translate the preceding sentences into English.

6. Write a short essay in Bengali of about twenty lines on the following subject:

নানাদেশপর্য্যটনের ফল।

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani—

قيل وفد عروة بن ادينة على هشام بن عبد الملك فشكى اليه خلته فقال الست القائل * شعر *

لقد علمت وما الاسراف من خلقي ان الذي هو رزقي سوف ياتيني

اسعى اليه فيعييني تطلبه واو قعدت اتانى لا يعنيني

و قد جئت من الحجاز الى الشام فى الرزق فقال يا امير المؤمنين وعظت فابلغت و ذكرتني ما انسانيه الدهر و خرج من عنده فركب ناقته و كربها راجعا الى الحجاز فلما كان الليل و نام هشام على فراشه ذكر عروة وقال رجل من قريش وفد علىّ فجبهته و رددته خائبا فلما اصبح وجه اليه بالفى دينار ففرع الرسول باب داره بالمدينة و اعطاه المال فقال له عروة ابلغ امير المؤمنين مني السلام و قل له كيف رايت قواي سعيت فرجعت خائبا فاتاني رزقي فى منزلي ولله در من قال * شعر *

واقنع بايسر رزق انت نائله واحذر ولا تتعرض للارادات

فما صفا البحر الا و هو منتقص ولا تكدر الا في الزيادات

2 Parse ياتيني, يعيينى, يعنينى, انسانيه. Write down the root of each, and also the Infinitive (مصدر) of the conjugation (باب) to which it belongs.

3. Explain the form بالغى. Translate—Two Dínárs, twenty Dínárs, two hundred Dínárs.

4. Inflect the Perfect and Aorist of the Active of the Verb دعا, also the Imperative (امر) of رمى and رضى.

5. Translate into English or Hindustani –

قيل ان نبيا من الانبياء مر بفخ مدضوب واذا بطائر قريب منه
فقال الطائر يا نبي الله هل رأيت اقل عقلا ممن نصب هذا الفخ
ليصيدني به و انا انظر اليه قال الراوي فذهب عنه النبى ثم رجع
و اذا بالطائر فى الفخ فقال له عجبالك او لست القائل آنفا كذا
وكذا فقال يا نبى الله اذا جاء الحين لم يبق اذن ولا عين *

6. Write out the passage in the preceding question with the vowel-points.

7. Explain the meanings of the following words—خناجر, اطلال, تشبيب, ابيت اللعن, فيثاغورس, جرير, المقامات, طفيلى, الخيل المسومة, خوارج, صيارفه, تصريف الزمان.

8. How are negative Imperatives formed in Arabic? Take as example the verb اِطمان and translate—Be quiet—Don't be quiet—Be quiet, my soul (نفس).

9. What peculiarities (خاصية) as regards meaning has the conjugation (باب) استفعال? Write down the 3rd persons of the Perfect, Active and Passive of this باب of قام, حق, ادن, ولي, and the corresponding Infinitives (مصدر). Give the vowel-points.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani—

حكى ان بعض الاقاء كان عند مالك ياكل الخاص و يطعمه الخشكار فاستنكف الرقيق من ذلك فطلب البيع فباعه فشراه من ياكل الخشكار و يطعمه النخالة فطلب البيع فاشتراه من ياكل النخالة و لا يطعمه شيئا فطلب البيع فباعه فشراه من لا ياكل شيئا وحلق راسه وكان في الليل يجلسه ويضع السراج على راسه بدلا من المدارة فاقام عنده ولا طلب البيع منه فقال له النخاس لاي شيء رضيت بهذه الحالة عند هذا المالك قال اخاف ممن يشتريني في هذه المرة و يضع الفتيلة في عيني عوضا عن السراج *

2. Write down the plurals of عابد, عبد, ديوان, رسالة, غلام, خادم. Explain the forms حور, معاوية, سبحان.

3. Write down the second persons masc. and fem., of the Imperatives of اكل, امر, مد, اتى, خاف, اشترى, رأى.

4. Translate into Arabic—A man took a purse full of dirhams to the market. He said, "I will buy this." Some one, at night, knocked at my door. He looked at her and wept. She said to him, "What makes you cry?" When it was night, the man saw an angel. When it was morning, he saw the girl was dead.

5. Inflect the Perfect (ماضي) and Aorist (مضارع) Passive of مد.

6. Decline with and without the definite article (sing., plural, and dual) the following nouns—ملك, اب, أم, درجة, قاضٍ.

7. Decline the pronouns (masc. and fem.) الذي and هذا.

8. In what cases do Diptotes (غيرمنصرف) become triptotes (منصرف)?

9. Translate into English or Hindustani—

يا من اليه المشتكى والمفزع انت المعد لكل ما يتوقع
ما لي سوى قرعي لبابك حيلة ولئن رددت فاي باب اقرع
يا من خزائن فضله في قول كن أمنن فان الخير عندك اجمع
شكونا الى احبابنا طول ليلنا فقالوا لنا ما اقصر الليل عندنا
و ذاك لان النوم يغشى عيونهم سريعا ولا يغشى لنا النوم اعينا
اذا ما دنا الليل المضر بذي الهوى جزعنا وهم يستبشرون اذا دنا
فلو انهم كانوا يلاقون مثل ما نلاقي لكانوا في المضاجع مثلنا

10. Parse يلاقي, شكونا, يستبشرون. Your text book has ماأقصر الليلُ. Is the nominative الليل correct?

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani—

یکے از حکما پسر را نهی کردے از خوردن بسیار که سیري شخص را رنجور کند ـ گفت ای پدر گرسنگي مردم را بکشد نشنیدهٔ که ظریفان گفته اند که بسیري مردن به که بگرسنگي جان سپردن ـ پدر گفت اندازه نگاهدار ـ قوله تعالی کلو واشربوا ولا تسرفوا *

* بیت *

با آن که درو جود طعام است حظ نفس رنج آورد طعام که بیش ازقدر بود *
گر گلشکر خوری بتکلف زیان کند ور نان خشك دیر خوري گلشکر بود *

* بیت *

نه چندان بخور کز دهانت بر آید نه چندان که از ضعف جانت بر آید *

2. Translate—

یکے را تپ آمد ز صاحب دلان کسے گفت شکر بخواه از فلان
بگفت اي پسر تلخيِ مردنم به از جور روی ترش بردنم

شکر عاقل از دست آنکس نخورد که روی . از تکبر برو سرکه کرد
مرو در پیٔ هرچه دل خواهدت که تمکین تن نور جان کاهدت
کند مرد را نفس امارهٔ خوار اگر هوشمندي عزیزش مدار
وگر هرچه باشد مرادش خوري زدوران بسے نامرادي بری
تنور شکم دمبدم تافتن مصیبت بود روز نا یافتن
به تنگي برنیزاندت روی رنگ چو وقت فراخي کني معده تنگ
کشد مرد پر خوارهٔ بار شکم وگر در نیابد کشد بار غم
شکم بندهٔ بسیار بیني خجل شکم پیش من تنگ بهتر که دل

3. (*a.*) Explain the rhyme of the third verse in the preceding passage. (*b.*) Parse کاهدت, هوشمندي, بری, برنیزاندت, کشد, بینی. (*c*) Write down the Infinitive and Imperative of every verb in the preceding passage.

4. Write down the first person singular of every tense of the verb فرستادن with the English meanings.

5. What is Sa'dí's real name? When did he live? Was he ever in India? Did he ever meet an Indian poet? Has Sa'dí written any other works besides the Gulistán and Bostán?

6. Translate into English or Hindustani—

شنیدم که مردے براهٔ حجاز بهر خطوهٔ کردے دو رکعت نماز
چنان گرم رو در طریق خداي که خار مغیلان نکندے ز پاي
بآخر ز وسواس خاطر پریش پسند آمدش در نظر کار خویش
بتلبیس ابلیس در چاه رفت که نتوان ازین خوبتر راه رفت
گرش رحمت حق نه در یافتے غرورش سر از جادهٔ بر تافتے
یکے هاتف از غیب آواز داد که اي نیک بخت مبارک نهاد
مپندار گر طاعتے کردهٔ که نزلے بدین حضرت آوردهٔ
باحساني آسوده کردن دلے به از الف رکعت بهر منزلے

7. Write a Persian letter, addressed to your teacher, asking him to grant you leave of absence for a week.

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani—

ملك زادهٔ گنج فراوان از پدر میراث یافت دست کرم برکشاد و داد
سخاوت بداد و نعمت بی دریغ بر سپاه و رعیت بریخت • قطعه *
نیاساید مشام از طبلهٔ عود * برآتش نه که چون عنبر ببوید
بزرگي باید بخشندگي کن * که دانه تا نیفشاني نروید
یکے از جلساي بے تدبیر نصیحتش آغاز کرد که ملوک پیشین این
مال بسعي اندوخته اند و از براي مصلحتے نهاده دست ازین حرکت
کوتاه کن که واقعها در پیشست و دشمنان در کمین نباید که بوقت
حاجت درماني * قطعه *
اگر گنجے کني بر عامیان بخش • رسد مر هر گدائے را برنجے
چرا بستاني از هریك جوے سیم * که گرد آید ترا هر روز گنجے
ملك زادهٔ روي ازین سخن درهم کشید و موافق راي بلندش نیامد
و مر اورا زجر فرمود و گفت مراخداوند تعالی مالک این ممالك
کرده است تا بخورم و ببخشم نه باسبانم که نگهدارم • بیت •
قا ون هلاک شد که چهل خانه گنج داشت نوشیروان نمرد که نام نکو گذاشت

2. Write out the words of the preceding passage which have the اضافت. (*b.*) Write out such words as have a یا or واو مجهول

3. Parse نیفشاني, نیاساید, بریخت, یافت, and give the Infinitives and Imperatives of these verbs.

4. Explain الخبیثات للخبیثین, فرش رخام, شیروبه, مال مزکا, جوسق, طبعري, فناي اهل محبت, عشق مجازي, گربهٔ ابوهریره, حلقهٔ درویشان, سحبان وائل, بساتین.

5. Translate into English or Hindustani—

کسے دید در خواب صدر خجند که خارے زپاي یتیمے بکند
همي گفت در روضها مي چمید کزان خار برمن چه گلها دمید
مشو تا تواني ز رحمت بري که رحمت برندت چو رحمت بري
چو انعام کردي مشو خود پرست که من سرورم دیگرے زیر دست
اگر تیغ دورانش انداختست نه شمشیر دوران هنوز آختست

چو بيني دعا گوي دولت هزار خداوند را شكر نعمت گذار
كه چشم از تو دارند مردم بسے نه تو چشم داري بدست كسے
كرم خوانده ام سيرت سروران غلط گفتم اخلاق پيغمبران

6. Explain the grammatical peculiarities in the following phrases—

(*a*) بعد از وفات او بصد سال (*b*) بدريا در منافع بيشمارند
(*c*) برگ درختان (*d*) بعذر و توبه توان رستن از عذاب خداى

7. Give the meanings of the following words and their vowel-points, and state which of the words are of Arabic origin—شهر, مدهوش, جاه, هاله, كاهل, بها, خشم, خزان, شهد, نزاكت, زينه, زلف, طاق.

8. Translate—

ازين مقهارهٔ عابد فريبي ملابك صورت طاؤس زيبي
كه بعد از ديدنش صورت نبندد وجود پارسايان را شكيبي.

Explain the meaning of ازين when followed by كه.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

كاهلي ايسي بري خصلت هي كه تمام جهان كے رنجون كي باعث يهي هوتي هي كوئي رنج انسان كے دل پر كيون نهو اگر غور كرے ديكهے تو كاهلي كے سبب وه رنج اوسكو هوا هوگا * بچپن مين جو لڑكا علم سيكهنے مين بڑي چستي و چالاكي نهين كرتا بلكه كاهلي كرتا هي تو انجام اوسكا بهه هوتا هي كه اپنے همسبقون سے پست هوجاتا هي امتحان كے وقت كچهه تعريف نهين پاتا جب بڑا هوتا هي تو ساري عمر پچهتاتا هي كه مين نے كيون نه محنت كرے علم سيكها فلانا شخص جو ميرا همجماعت تها اور مين اور وه ايكدن مدرسه مين داخل هوئے تهے وه عالم هوگيا اور اُسنے كيا بڑا رتبه پايا افسوس مين نے كاهلي كي تهي *

2. (*a*) Give a free paraphrase in *Hindustani* of the following passage—

جبکه سرکار دولتمدار انگریزي نے اِن بلاد کو فتح کیا اور عالم
خزان رسیده نے اونکے حکم اور عدل سے رونق بہار حاصل کي حکام
والامقام انگریزي اِس نہر کي مرمت اور تربیت مین مصروف
هوئے اور اگلے زمانه سے بہتر اوسکي درستي کي اب شہر مین بدستور
سابق یہه نہر جاري هی اور قلعه معلی کے هر هر مقام مین بہتي
هی اور علاوه اِسکے حکام والامقام انگریزي نے افزوني زراعت اور
آباداني ملک کے لئے بھي وه همت مصروف کي که اِس سبب سے
محصول دیہات مضاعف هوگیا *

(*b*) Write down the following words with the vowel-points, and give their English meanings—

متصل, شعبه, مضاعف, علاوه, معلی, تربیت, حکام, رونق, عدل,
خزان, جماعت

(*c*) Which words in the above passage (2 *a*) have the Persian *Izáfat* (اضافت). Would you call the style رنگین? Give reasons.

3. (*a*) Translate into English, *or* give a Hindustani paraphrase of the following passage—

رفعت کبھي کسیکے گوارا یہان نہین جس سرزمین کے هم مین وهان آسمان نہین
دوروز ایک وضع پہ رنگ جہان نہین وه کونسا چمن هی که جسکو خزان نہین
دشمن اگر وه دوست هوا هی کیا عجب یہان اعتماد دوستی جسم وجان نہین

(*b*) Write down the gender of each noun in this passage.

(*c*) Show that the passage contains five words of Arabic origin.

(*d*) Parse the last verse according to Hindustani Grammar.

4. Correct the errors in the following passage—

دسوان شوال سنه ۱۰۶۰ هجري کا مطابق سال بیست و
چہارم جلوس مین اِس مسجد کا بنیاد باهتمام سعدالله خان دیوان
اعلي اور فاضل خان خانساما کا پڑنے شروع هوا اور هر روز پنج هزار
راج مزدور بیلدار سنگتراس کام کرتے هوئے باوجود اِس اهتمام کے
چهه برس مین دس لک روپیه خرچ هوکر یہه مسجد تمام هوا *

5. What is the etymology and meaning of عالمگیر,

خانساماں, دارالسلطنه, خوشنما, موضع, یا هادي, نصراني, انگریزي, دولتمدار.

6. Write in Hindustani a letter addressed to your father, stating that you would like to go home during the next holidays.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

سلیم‌گڈه کو سلیم شاه ابن شیرشاه نے سنهٔ ۹۵۳ هجري مین چار لاکهه روپیه خرچ کرکے بنایا هی چنانچه یهه قلعه دریاے کناره لعل قلعه کے سامنے موجود هی بلکه اوس لال قلعه سے مل گیا هی اس زمانه مین بادشاهی لوگون نے اس قلعه کا نام بدل دیا هی اور سلیم‌گڈه کے بدلے نورگڈه کهتے هین یهه سب عمارتین تو اگلے زمانه کي تهین لیکن شاهجهان بادشاه نے سنهٔ ۱۰۴۸ هجري مین ایك نیا قلعه بنایا جسکو لعل قلعه کهتے هین اور ایك شهر آباد کیا جسکا نام شاهجهان‌آباد رکها یهه عمارات ابتك موجود هین * گرمیون مین گرمي اگرچه بهت شدت کی نهین هوتي لیکن امراض وبائي شهر مین پهیل جاتي هین اکثر شهرے باهر کي آب و هوا بهت اچهي هی پاني بهي هاضم هوا بهي بهت خوب بیماري بهي بهت کم خصوصا قطب صاحب کي آب و هوا بهت اچهي مشهور هی *

2. Paraphrase in Hindustani, or translate into English—

اس ابر مین یار سے جدا هون بجلي کي طرح تڑپ رها هون
گلبن هون اگرچه هون مین بے برگ بلبل هون اگرچه بیندوا هون
دن رات تصور پري هی دیوانه مین ان دنون بنا هون
گو بیٹهه رها هون ایك جا لیك پامال بسان نقش پا هون
کیونکر مري خاك سے نهو سرو مین سروقدونکا خاك پا هون
ممکن نهین اجتماع ضدین تو بت هی مین بندهٔ خدا هون

3. Write down the meanings and etymology of چوهان, قطب‌صاحب, امراض وبائي, ازسرنو, فیض‌نهر, آثارالصنادید, گفت و شنید, اشرفی, تصویر مانی.

4. Decline مدرسه, روٹي, تکرا, and the pronouns کون and تو.

Write down the first person singular, and the third person plural feminine of every tense which can be formed from the present participle active مارتا, with their English meanings. Give also the Hindustani names of the tenses.

6. Distinguish between حروف ابتث and حروف ابجد, and write down the حروف ابجد from one to thirty.

7. Translate into Hindustani—

Altamash assumed the title of Shamsuddín. It is said that his father was chief of a Turkish tribe; and Altamash being hated by his brothers they sold him like Joseph. He changed his master several times, and at last a merchant brought him to Ghazní, where Sulṭán Mu'izzuddín wished to purchase him. But the merchant demanding a most exorbitant price, the Sulṭán was so much displeased, that he forbade any one to buy him. At last Quṭbuddín purchased Altamash at a high price, and then adopted him as his son. Shamsuddín in his lifetime appointed his daughter Raziyah his heir; for he said that his sons, being drunkards, were unfit to reign.

HINDI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1 Translate the following lines into English:

रघुपति चित्रकुट बसि नाना। चरित किए स्रुति सुधा समाना॥
बहुरि राम अस मन अनुमाना। होइहि भीर सबहि मोहि जाना॥
सकल मुनिन्ह सन बिदा कराई। सीता सहित चले द्वौ भाई॥
अत्रि के आस्रम जब प्रभु गयऊ। सुनत महा मुनि हरषित भयऊ॥
पुलकितगात अत्रि उठि धाये। देखि राम आतुर चलि आये॥
करत दंडवत मुनि उर लाये। प्रेमबारि द्वौ जन अन्हवाये॥

देखि रामछबि नयन जुड़ाने। सादर निज आस्रम तब आने॥
करि पूजा कहि बचन सुहाये। दिये मूल फल प्रभुमन भाये॥

2. Why did Rama leave Chitrakuta? Where was Chitrakuta?

3. In what case is दोउ जन *(6th couplet)* and which is nominative to अन्हवाये?

4. Turn the following lines into prose Khariboli, using as far as you can, words different from the text:

सुखी मीन जहं नीर अगाधा। जिमि हरिसरन न एकौ बाधा।
फूले कमल सोह सर कैसे। निरगुन ब्रह्म सगुन भये जैसे॥
गुञ्जत मधुकर मुखर अनूपा। सुंदर खगरव नाना रूपा॥
चक्रबाकमन दुख निसि पेखी। जिमि दुर्जन परसंपति देखी॥
चातक रटत तृषा अति ओही। जिमि सुख लहइ न संकर द्रोही॥
सरदातप निसि ससि अपहरई संतदरस जिमि पातक टरई॥
देखि इंदु चकोर समुदाई। चितवहिं जिमि हरिजनहरि पाई॥
मसकदंस बीते हिमत्रासा। जिमि द्विजद्रोह किये कुलनासा॥

5. What is the doctrine of निरगुन and सगुन?

इहां पवनसुत हृदय बिचारा। रामकाज सुग्रीव बिसारा॥
निकट जाइ चरनन्हि सिर नावा। चारिउ बिधि तेहि कहिसमुझावा

6. What is meant by चारिउ विधि?

7. Who was पवनसुत and why was he so called? Who was his mothor?

8. What is the sense of the following passage—

नाथ बिषय सम मद कछु नाहीं।
मुनिमन मोह करै छन माहीं॥

9. Why is the 4th chapter of the Ramayana called Kiskinda? Give a brief summary of this chapter.

HINDI.

Examiner.—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

इतनी कथा कह श्री शुकदेव जी बोले कि, महाराज! जब असुर दल से युद्ध करते करते द्वारिका में सब यदुबंसियों को सत्ताईस दिन हुए, तब अन्तरजामी श्री कृष्णचंद जी ने हस्तिनापुर में बैठे बैठे द्वारिका की दसा देख, राजा युधिष्ठिर से कहा कि, महाराज! मैं ने रात स्वप्न में देखा कि, द्वारिका में महा उपद्रव हो रहा है, औ सब यदुवंसी अति दुखी हैं. इस से अब आप आज्ञा दो तो हम द्वारिका को प्रस्थान करें. यह बात सुन राजा युधिष्ठिर ने हाथ जोड़कर कहा, जो प्रभु की इच्छा. इतना बचन राजा युधिष्ठिर के मुख से निकलते ही श्री कृष्ण बलराम सब से बिदा हो जों पुर के बाहर निकले, तों क्या देखें खड़ा [illegible] चली आते [illegible] से कहा कि, भाई! तुम सब को साथ ले पीछे आओ, मैं आगे चलती हूं. राजा! भाई से यों कह श्री कृष्णचंद जी आगे जाय रन भूमि में क्या देखते हैं कि असुर यदुबंसियों को चारों ओर से बड़ी मार मार रहे हैं; औ वे निपट घबराय् घबराय् शस्त्र चलाय रहे हैं.

2. Is the Premsagar an original work in Hindi, or is it taken from some other work in another language? What is that other work?

3. Is the spelling of दसा यदुबंसो खन strictly correct? If not, how do you account for the corruption?

4. Render into prose Khariboli the following lines:

हलधर जू के परसौ पाय, रहि हैं इन हीं के गुन गाय.
ये हैं गोर स्याम नहिं गात, करि हैं नाहिं कपट की बात.
सुनि संकर्षन उतर दियौ, तिहरे हेतु गवन हम कियौ.
आवन हम तुम सों कहि गये, तातें कृष्ण पठै ब्रज दये.
रहि द्वै मास करेंगे रास, पुजवेंगे सब तुम्हरी आस.
ठाढ़ी भई सबै सिर नाय, हलधर छबि बरनी नहीं जाय.
कनक बरन नीलबर धरें, ससि मुख कंबल नयन मन हरें.

कुंडल एक श्रवन छबि छाजै, मानौ भान ससि मंग बिराजै.
एक श्रवन हरि जस रस पान, दूजौ कुंडल धरत न कान.
अंग अंग प्रति भषन घने, तिन की शोभा कहत न बने.
यों कह पांच परी सुंदरी. लीला राम करक्ष रस भरी.

5. Who was Sankarshana? Why was he so called?

6. Give the sense of the following lines:

तुम्हारी इच्छा हो सो करौं।
अपनी बाचा तें नहीं टरौं।

7. Translate the following passage into Hindi:

"I sat down upon the grass to rest awhile, and then I got up and went into the village to survey it. It looked like a beautiful garden. I found trees every where bearing very nice fruits. I also found streams of fresh water [illegible] windings and turnings. I ate of the fruits which I found sweet [illegible]

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

ତମ୍ପରେ କେତେକ ଦିନ ଗଲାର ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାରେ ଆହାର ବିହାର କରି ଅରଣ୍ୟରେ ଭ୍ରମଣ କରି ଦୃଷ୍ଟପୁଷ୍ଟାଙ୍ଗ ଆଉ ବଳବାନ ହୋଇ ଶବ୍ଦ କଲା । ସେଇ ବନରେ ପିଙ୍ଗଳକ ନାମା ସିଂହ ଆପଣା ବାହୁବଳୋପାର୍ଜିତ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୁଖାନୁଭବ କରି ନିବାସ କରି ଥାଏ । ସେ କଥା ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି, ମୃଗମାନେ ସିଂହର ଅଭିଷେକ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କାର କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ଆପେ ପରାକ୍ରମଦ୍ୱାରା ଅର୍ଜିତ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ମୃଗେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଦ ପାଏ । ସେ ସିଂହ ଦିନେ ପିପାସାକୁଳ ହୋଇ ଜଳପାନ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯମୁନା ତୀରକୁ ଗଲା । ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅକାଳ ମେଘଗର୍ଜନ ତୁଲ୍ୟ ସଞ୍ଜୀବକର ଶବ୍ଦ

ଶୁଣିଲା । ତାହା ଶୁଣି ଜଳ ପାନ ନ କରି ଉତ୍କଣ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇ ଫେରି ଆପଣା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି, ଏ କ? ଇହା ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ଚୁପ ହୋଇ ରହିଲା । ତାହାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରିଯୁଗ କରଟକ ଦମନକ ଦୂର ଶୃଗାଳ ସିଂହକୁ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଦେଖି ଦମନକଂ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର କରଟକ, ଏହି ଜଳପାନାର୍ଥୀ ହୋଇ କାହିଁକି ଜଳ ପାନ ନ କରି ଭୀତ ହେଲା ପରି ମନ୍ଦ ହୋଇ ସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ।

କରଟକ କହୁଅଛି, ସଖେ ଦମନକ, ଆମ୍ଭ ଜାଣିବାରେ ଏ ସ୍ୱାମିର ସେବା କରିବା ବିହିତ ନୁହେ । ଯଦିବା ତାହା ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ତାହା ଚେଷ୍ଟା ନିରୂପଣରେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର କ ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ? ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଏହି ରାଜାକର୍ତ୍ତୃକ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ବିନା ଅପରାଧରେ ଅବଜ୍ଞାତ ହୋଇ ଅନେକ ଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖ ପାଇଅଛୁଁ ।

2. Give the literal meaning of ପିପାସାକୁଳ and ଜଳପାନାର୍ଥୀ and explain the Samása involved in them.

3. What difference in meaning is there in the phrases କରି ଥାଏ and କରିଅଛି ?

4. What moral is inculcated in the following sentence ?

ଅପର ଆତ୍ମ, ଧନ, ଗୃହଛିଦ୍ର, ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା, ଔଷଧ, ତପସ୍ୟା, ଦାନ, ଅପମାନ ଇହା ସବୁ ଯତ୍ନରେ ଗୋପନ କରି ରଖିବ ।

5. Give synonyms of the following words: ଦୈବ ଧନ ମିତ୍ର ବଚନ

6. What is the difference between ଔଷଧ and ଓଷଧି ?

7. Translate the following passage into English:

ଚମ୍ପକା ନାମ ନଗରୀରେ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସିମାନେ ବାସ କରି ଥାନ୍ତି । ସେଠାରେ ଚୂଡ଼ାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବୋଲି ଜଣେ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ଭୋଜନ କଲା ବାଦ ଯାହା ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଥାଏ ତାହା ଭିକ୍ଷାପାତ୍ରରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରି ନାଗଦନ୍ତକ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାଷ୍ଠଖଣ୍ଡବିଶେଷରେ ରଖି ଶୟନ କରେ । ସେଠାକୁ ଡେଇଁ ସେ ଅନ୍ନକୁ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଭୋଜନ କରୁଁ, ତଦନନ୍ତର ସେ

ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସିର ପ୍ରିୟ ସୁହୃଦ୍ ବୀଣାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନାମା ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ଦନେ ସେଠାକୁ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ତାହା ସହିତ ଚୂଡ଼ାକର୍ଣ୍ଣନାମକ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା କରି କହିଁ ଆମ୍ଭକୁ ଡରାଇବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପୁରାତନ ବଂଶଖଣ୍ଡଦ୍ୱାରା ଭୂମିରେ ପ୍ରହାର କରି ଥାଏ । ତହିଁରେ ବୀଣାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ତୁମ୍ଭେ କି ଆମ୍ଭ କଥାରେ ବିରକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କ ହୋଇଅଛ ? ଚୂଡ଼ାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ କହିଲା, ସଖେ, ଆମ୍ଭେ ବିରକ୍ତ ନୋହୁଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଦେଖ ଏ ମୂଷିକ ଆମ୍ଭର ଅପକାରୀ ହୋଇ ସର୍ବଦା ପାଏସ୍ଥିତ ଭକ୍ଷ୍ୟକୁ ଡେଇଁ କରି ଖାଉଅଛି । ସେଠାରୁ ବୀଣାକର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନାଗଦନ୍ତକକୁ ଦେଖି କହିଲା, ଅଳ୍ପବଳବାନ୍ ମୂଷିକ ଏତେ ଦୂର କି ରୂପେ ଡେଇଁଅଛି ? ଅତଏବ ଏଥିରେ କୌଣସି କାରଣ ଥିବ ।

8. Correct the spelling in the following words :

କାରନ ବୈଶାଖ ଜର୍ଜଣ ଶଂକଟ ରଜଣୀ

ORIYA.

Examiner —Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English—

ଭୋ ଭୋଜରାଜ ଏ ସିଂହାସନରେ ବସିବାକୁ ବୀରବିକ୍ରମାଦିତ୍ୟହିଁ ସେ ଭାଜନ । ନୋହିଲେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ସମାନ ଗୁଣ କୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଥିଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ବସ । ସେ ପିତ୍ତଳିର ଏମନ୍ତ ବଚନ ଶୁଣି ରାଜା ଭୋଜ ପଚାରିଲେ । ଭୋ କନ୍ୟା, ସେ ବୀର ବିକ୍ରମଦେବଙ୍କର ମହିମା କେମନ୍ତ ତାହା କହ ଶୁଣିବା । ସେ ରାଜା ଏମନ୍ତ ପଚାରନ୍ତେ ସେ ପିତ୍ତଳି କହୁଅଛି । ହେ ରାଜନ୍, ସେ ବୀର ବିକ୍ରମଦେବଙ୍କର ମହିମା କହିଁ ଶୁଣ । ସେ ରାଜା ଅବନ୍ତୀ ନଗରରେ ସମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତେ । ସେ ରାଜାର ସତ୍ୟ ସାହସିକ ଗୁଣରୁଁ କରି ସମସ୍ତ ସିଦ୍ଧ ସାଧକମାନେ ମିଳନ୍ତି । ଏମନ୍ତରେ ଏକ ଦିନକରେ ଏକ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଆସି ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇଲା । ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଆପଣାର ମନ୍ତ୍ର ଶକ୍ତିରୁ କରି ସମସ୍ତ ବିଦ୍ୟା ସାଧିଛି । ସମସ୍ତ

ଦେଶର ଭାଷାହିଁ ଜାଣଇ । ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କୁ ଏମନ୍ତ ଗୁଣବନ୍ତ ଦେଖି ରାଜା ବିକ୍ରମଦେବ ଦଣ୍ଡବତ କଲେ । ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଯେତେ କଥା ରାଜା ପଚାରିଲେ ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଯୋଗବଳରେଁ କରି ସମସ୍ତ ଜାଣି କହିଲେ । ରାଜା ବଡ଼ ଚମତ୍କାର ଦେଖି ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କର ଗତି ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ତାହାଙ୍କ ନିକଟେ ଚାର ରଖାଇଲେ । ସେ ଚାରମାନେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କ ପାଖେ ଥାଇଁ ନାନା ବିଚିତ୍ର କଥାମାନେ କହୁ ଥାଆନ୍ତି । ସେ ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞ । ସେ ଚାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ବୋଇଲେ ହେ ରାଜଦୂତମାନେ, ଯୋଗିମାନେ ସଙ୍ଗବତ । ତୁମ୍ଭେ କିପାଁ ଆମ୍ଭ ସଙ୍ଗତେ ଥାଅ । ଆମ୍ଭେ ତୁମ୍ଭ ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସମାନ ସଙ୍ଗ ମିଳିଲେ ସଙ୍ଗତ ନୋହୁଁ । ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଏମନ୍ତ ଗୁଣ ।

2. What is the difference between ସିଦ୍ଧ and ସାଧକ ?

3. What is the meaning of ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱର ?

4. What is the difference between କରୁ and କର ?

5. How is the comparative degree expressed in Oriya without changing the form of the adjective ?

6. Render into Oriya with the fewest possible words the following two sentences : "While climbing up the tree, he fell down." "After climbing up the tree, he plucked the fruit."

7. Is there any difference between the words ଯୋଗୀ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ and ତପସ୍ୱୀ ?

8. Translate the following passage into Oriya :

"I sat down upon the grass to rest awhile and then I got up and went into the village to survey it. It looked like a beautiful garden. I found trees every where bearing very nice fruits. I also found streams of fresh water with pleasant windings and turnings. I ate of the fruits which I found sweet, and drank of the water which was excellent."

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { Rev. T. Martin.
Mr. Clifford, B. A.

1. Give an account of the origin and early life of Sevajee. State also the principal events in his career, and the extent of his possessions at the time of his death.

2. Explain the terms:—

Amphictyon, Vestal, Legion, Stoic, Prætorian, Rostrum, Phalanx, Chout, Jezzia.

3. Give a minute statement of the abuses prevalent among the Government officials when Lord Cornwallis was appointed Governor-General. Also state the reforms which he effected in the Revenue System, and in the administration of Civil and Criminal Law.

4. Give a concise account of the manners, mythology, and government of the ancient Greeks; and name the principal states and colonies which Greece comprised.

5. Compare the India bills of Fox and Pitt.

6. Mention any particulars connected with the following names:—

Siris, Aristomenes, Mantinea, Mummius, Datis, Aristogiton, Brasidas, Licinius, Marcellus, Mutius.

7. Give a definite statement of the rise and progress of the Bahminy dynasty; and name the kingdoms that were formed at its dissolution.

8. Who were Major Lawrence, Jugget Sett, Captain Knox, and St. Lubin.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners.— { MR. D. CARNDUFF.
MR. J. WILSON.

(N. B.—Particular attention is to be given to the spelling of proper names.)

1. What is meant by *Physical*, and what by *Political* Geography? What is meant by the terms—*oasis*, *plateau*, *steppes*, *archipelago*, *glacier?* Do all or any of these terms relate to Physical Geography?

2. What name is given to the ridge, or elevation, which separates one river-basin from another? Which is the more? and which the *left* hand [illegible] may be observed.

3. What are the *Tropics?* Where are they situated? Why are they so called? Name those countries of the American and Asiatic Continents that lie between the Tropics.

4. To what political division does the great Central Plateau of Asia belong? What is the character of the greater part of its surface? Name the great rivers that flow down from it on the North and on the South.

5. Mention six lakes that have *no outlet.* By what other peculiarity are such lakes generally distinguished?

6. Describe minutely the course followed by the tea ships from Shanghae to London.

7. What do the following names denote, and where are the places situated:—Yemen, Teneriffe, Yucatan, Manasarowar, Tchad, Aconcagua, Valetta, Rosetta, Ortegal, Jura, Titicaca, Morea, Weser, Elburz, Winnipeg?

8. What countries are inhabited by the following peoples:—Esquimaux, Moors, Magyars, Scandinavians, Finns, Caffres? Where are the following animals, plants,

and other productions chiefly found :—Ostrich, Kangaroo, Crocodile, Reindeer, Cinnamon, Camphor, Flax, Sulphur?

9. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places :—Coringa, Balasore, Golconda, Bhooj, Assaye, Peshawur, Galle, Baroche, Madura, Paniput, Arcot, Ellora.

10. Mention in a general way the boundaries of the Nizam's dominions. What is their population estimated at? Name the chief towns in them.

11. Draw a map of India, showing the chief rivers and mountain ranges; mark on it, also, the vernacular lan-

12. Draw a [illegible] from Yarmouth to Land's End. Write in [illegible] places the names of the counties that touch the sea between these points. Indicate also the Naze, Beachy Head, Plymouth, Dover, Spithead, Truro, the Downs, Dungeness.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners.— { Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.
Mr. Ewbank, B. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} \div \dfrac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}}$, and reduce 4 hrs. 1 min. $10\frac{1}{2}$ sec. to the decimal of a week.

2. Add together ·062435 of 100*l.* + 7·4375 of 10*s.* + 1·356 of 7*s.* 6*d.* + 2·784 of $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, and reduce the result to the fraction of 29*l.* 10*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

3. Divide ·0007 by ·035 and by 3500, and extract the square root of each quotient to four decimal places.

4. A room is 37 ft. 2 in. long, 25 ft. 8 in. broad, and 22 ft. 6 in. high: find the cost of covering its four walls with paper $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. wide, at 1*s.* $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* a yard.

5. In what time will 563*l.* 13*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* amount to 901*l.* 17*s.* $4\frac{4}{5}$*d.*, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.?

6. Divide $x^3 + y^3 + 3xy - 1$ by $x + y - 1$, and extract the square root of $x^4 - 3x^3 + \frac{11}{12}x^2 + 2x + \frac{4}{9}$.

7. Resolve all the following expressions into factors, and thence find the highest common measure of $x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$; $x^6 + x^4 - x^2 - 1$, and $x^4 - 1$; and the lowest common multiple of $6x^2 - x - 1$, $3x^2 + 7x + 2$, and $2x^2 + 3x - 2$.

8. Simplify—

(*a*) $$\frac{x}{x-a} - \frac{x}{x+a} - \frac{\dfrac{x+a}{x-a} - \dfrac{x-a}{x+a}}{\dfrac{x+a}{x-a} + \dfrac{x-a}{x+a}}$$

(*b*) $$\frac{a^2 + ac}{a^2c - c^3} - \frac{a-c}{(a+c)c} - \frac{2c}{a^2 - c^2}$$

(*c*) $$\frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 - x}{4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 1}$$

9. Solve the equations:—

(*a*) $\frac{1}{8}(x-2) - \frac{1}{7}(x-4) = \frac{1}{12}(2x-3) - 2\frac{3}{1}$.

(*b*) $$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} &= m \\ \frac{b}{x} + \frac{a}{y} &= n \end{aligned}\right\}$$

10. A labourer is engaged for 30 days, on condition that he receives 2*s.* 6*d.* for each day he works, and loses 1*s.* for each day he is idle; he receives 2*l.* 7*s.* in all. How many days does he work, and how many days is he idle?

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.

1. Define a circle, a trapezium, a gnomon, and a sector. When is one rectilineal figure said to be inscribed in another rectilineal figure?

2. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle

3. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

4. Having given the base of a triangle, the difference of the sides, and the difference of the angles at the base, it is required to describe the triangle.

5. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing ths obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

6. If two circles intersect one another, their common chord, when produced, bisects their common tangent.

7. No straight line can make so great an acute angle with the diameter of a circle at its extremity, or so small an angle with the line that is perpendicular to it, as not to cut the circle.

8. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

9. To inscribe a circle in a rhombus.

First Examination in Arts, 1869.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Point the following passage, sentence by sentence, and express the sense in plain prose:—

From hence no cloud or to obstruct his sight
Star interposed however small he sees
Not unconformed to other shining globes
Earth and the garden of God with cedars crowned
Above all hills as when by night the glass
Of Galileo less assured observes
Imagined lands and regions in the moon
Or pilot from amidst the Cyclades
Delos or Samos first appearing kens
A cloudy spot.

2. Explain and illustrate by quotations from Milton or other poets the following expressions in italics:

(*a.*) Now morn her *rosy* steps in the eastern clime
Advancing sowed the earth with *orient pearl.*

(*b.*) Thou wouldst thyself, no doubt,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Furthest from pain, where thou mightest hope *to change*
Torment *with* ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with *delight* which in this place I sought.

(*c.*) Well thou knowest I stood
Thy fiercest.

(*d.*) Like *Maia's son he stood.*

(*e.*) And *the violence*
Of Ramiel scorched and blasted overthrew.

(*f.*) Shadowed from either heel with *feathered mail*,
Sky-tinctured grain.

(*g.*) Down cloven to the waist, with shattered arms
And *uncouth* pain fled bellowing.

3. What was the first form of Paradise Lost? Quote any passages in the 4th, 5th, and 6th books which you think particularly fine, giving your reasons. Point out any defects in these books.

4. Explain—

(*a.*) And ye five other wandering fires that move
In mystic dance not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness called up light.

(*b.*) Behind them Rome's long battle
Came rolling on the foe,
Ensigns dancing wild above,
Blades all in line below.
So comes the Po in flood-time
Upon the Celtic plain;
So comes the squall, blacker than night,
Upon the Adrian main.

(*c.*) Oh! still her step at moments falters
O'er withered fields and ruined altars,
And fain would wake, in souls too broken,
By pointing to each glorious token;
But vain her voice till better days
Dawn in those yet remembered rays,
Which shone upon the Persian flying,
And saw the Spartan smile in dying.

5. What reasons have we for supposing that the ancient Romans possessed a ballad-literature?

6. "Byron was himself the beginning, the middle, and the end of all his own poetry, the hero of every tale, the chief object in every landscape."

Justify or impugn this assertion.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Give a clear outline of Addison's First Paper on the Pleasures of the Imagination; and state the several sources from which these pleasures are derived.

2. Explain the following passages with especial reference to the words in italics:—

(*a.*) "In 1641 Milton published a treatise of "Reformation," in two books, against the *Established Church;* being willing to help *the Puritans,* who were, he says, *inferior to the prelates in learning.*"

(*b*) "For the subject of his *epic poem,* after much deliberation, *long choosing, and beginning late,* he fixed upon "Paradise Lost;" a design so comprehensive that it could be justified only by success. He had once designed to celebrate King Arthur, as he hints in his verses to Mansus; *but Arthur was reserved,* says Fenton, *to another destiny.*"

(*c*) "Milton never learned the art of doing little things with grace; he overlooked the milder excellence of suavity and softness; he was a *lion* that had no skill *in dandling the kid.*"

(*d*) "He saw *nature,* as Dryden expresses it, *through the spectacles of books;* and on most occasions calls learning to his assistance."

(*e*) "The practice of *barring-out* was a savage licence practised in many schools to the end of the last century."

3. Give an outline of Johnson's criticism regarding the *Sentiments,* the *Language,* and the *Versification* of "Paradise Lost."

4. Give a short account of the Trial and Execution of Count Egmont.

5. Explain the following:—

"The Act of Oblivion." "A Babylonish dialect." "The lapidary style." "Chevy-Chase." "The order of the Golden Fleece." "The Council of Blood." "A funeral hatchment." "Fabian policy."

6. Characterize the style of Johnson; and give the meaning and derivation of the italicized words in the following passage:—

"Addison's *prose* is the *model* of the middle *style*. His sentences have neither studied *amplitude*, nor *affected brevity*; his *periods*, though not diligently rounded, are *voluble* and easy. Whoever wishes to attain *an* English style, familiar *but* not coarse, and elegant but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the *volumes* of Addison."

7. Define *Etymology*. Is etymology always a safe or a sufficient guide to the meaning of words?

8. "The adjective is generally placed *before* its substantive." State the principal exceptions to this rule; and give examples. Conjugate the future tense of any verb; and give a rule for the use of *shall* and *will* in future forms. How far are adverbs inflected? How are conjunctions most conveniently classified?

9. Correct or justify the following sentences; and give in each case your reason:—

(*a*) "In modern English two negatives destroy one another."

(*b*) "Neither men nor money were wanting for the service."

(*c*) "You are a much greater loser than me."

(*d*) "His meat was locusts and wild honey."

(*e*) "To read and write was once an honorary distinction."

GREEK POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Garrett, B. A.

1. Translate :—

κλύει τις ἢ στεναγμὸν ἢ
χερῶν κτύπον κατὰ στέγας
ἢ γόον ὡς πεπραγμένων ;
οὐ μὰν οὐδέ τις ἀμφιπόλων
στατίζεται ἀμφὶ πύλας.
εἰ γὰρ μετακύμιος ἄτας
ὦ Παιάν, φανείης.

2. *a.* Write out the datives plural of χείρ, γυνή, ποῦς, giving them their proper accents, and marking the quantity of each syllable.

b. What are the forces of ἀμφί, μετά, ἐπί in composition? Illustrate your answer from the "Alcestis."

c. Parse φανείης.

What is the force of γάρ in the last sentence?

What is the Latin equivalent of the phrase "εἰ γὰρ φανείης"?

d. In Greek Tragedy in what dialects are the Dialogue and the Songs of the Chorus respectively written? and what is the origin of their being written in different dialects?

e. Are there any words in the above passage, which are differently written, when they occur in the Dialogue, by reason of this difference of dialects?

f. What is the meaning of the title Παιάν as given to Apollo? What other titles and epithets has Apollo in Greek mythology? In what other sense is the word παιάν used in this play of "Alcestis?"

3. Construct a scale of the Tragic Senarius, showing what feet are admissible.

4. Translate carefully :—

(α.) ΧΟ. τί δρᾷς; τοσαύτης ξυμφορᾶς προκειμένης,
Ἄδμητε, τολμᾷς ξενοδοχεῖν; τί μῶρος εἶ;
ΑΔ. ἀλλ' εἰ δόμων σφε καὶ πόλεως ἀπήλασα
ξένον μολόντα, μᾶλλον ἄν μ' ἐπῄνεσας;
οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεί μοι ξυμφορὰ μὲν οὐδὲν ἂν
μείων ἐγίγνετ', ἀξενώτερος δ' ἐγώ.
καὶ πρὸς κακοῖσιν ἄλλο τοῦτ' ἂν ἦν κακόν,
δόμους καλεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐμοὺς ἐχθροξένους.
αὐτὸς δ' ἀρίστον τοῦδε τυγχάνω ξένου,
ὅταν περ Ἄργους διψίαν ἔλθω χθόνα.

(β.) οὗτος, τί σεμνὸν καὶ πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις;
οὐ χρὴ σκυθρωπὸν τοῖς ξένοις τὸν πρόσπολον
εἶναι, δέχεσθαι δ' εὐπροσηγορῳ φρενί.
σὺ δ' ἄνδρ' ἑταῖρον δεσπότου παρόνθ' ὁρῶν,
στυγνῷ προσώπῳ καὶ συνωφρυωμένῳ
δέχει, θυραίου πήματος σπουδὴν ἔχων.
δεῦρ' ἔλθ', ὅπως ἂν καὶ σοφώτερος γένῃ.
τὰ θνητὰ πράγματ' οἶδας ἣν ἔχει φύσιν;
οἶμαι μὲν οὔ· πόθεν γάρ; ἀλλ' ἄκουέ μου.
βροτοῖς ἅπασι κατθανεῖν ὀφείλεται,
κοὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξεπίσταται
τὴν αὔριον μέλλουσαν εἰ βιώσεται·
τὸ τῆς τύχης γὰρ ἀφανὲς οἷ προβήσεται,
κἄστ' οὐ διδακτὸν, οὐδ' ἁλίσκεται τέχνῃ.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Garrett, B. A.

1. Translate—

(*a*) Si, bene qui cœnat, bene vivit,—lucet, eamus
Quo ducit gula: piscemur, venemur: ut olim

Gargilius, qui manè plagas, venabula, servos
Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat,
Unus ut e multis, populo spectante, referret
Emptum mulus aprum.

(*b*) Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos?
Quid concinna Samos? Quid Crœsi regia Sardis?
Smyrna quid, et Colophon? Majora minorave famâ?
Cunctane præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?
An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una?
An Lebedum laudas, odio maris atque viarum?
Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem,
Oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis,
Neptunum procul e terrâ spectare furentem.
Sed neque qui Capuâ Romam petit, imbre lutoque
Aspersus, volet in cauponâ vivere; nec qui
Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat,
Ut fortunatam plene præstantia vitam;
Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto,
Idcirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas.
Incolumi Rhodos et Mitylene pulchra facit, quod
Pænula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.

(*a*) Draw a rough map, and mark on it the places mentioned in the above passage, with the exception of any that may be in Italy.

(*b*) Write down the derivation of *solstitium*, *bruma*, *nivalis*, *campestre*, *caminus*.

(*c*) Explain the arrangment of the Roman Calendar, and the reason of the name Sextilis.

2. Distinguish "*an*" introducing a single interrogation from its use in a double question.

3. Write down words formed by the terminations -tor,

-ax, -bundus, -culum, -to, -mentum. To what class of words are they severally appended, and what force have they in the new words?

4. Translate—

Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,
Me libertino natum patre, et in tenui re
Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris;
Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas.
Forte meum si quis te percunctabitur ævum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

(*a*) Distinguish between *libertinus* and *libertus*.

(*b*) In what cases are *generi* and *virtutibus* and why?

(*c*) Write down the perfect and supine of *demas* and *addas*.

(*d*) What is the date of Horace's birth? To whom does he dedicate his First Book of Epistles, as a whole? and to whom or to what is he speaking in the passage above?

5. Is *undenos*, in the last passage for translation, used in its strict meaning? Write down the adjectives similarly formed from *tres*, *quinque*, *viginti*. What is the proper title of these numeral adjectives?

6. (*a*) Write down the meaning and derivation of the following:—*exiguus*, *exilis*, *consul*, *nefas*, *iniquus*, *subtilis*.

(*b*) Mark the quantity of the penultima in each of these words:—*facetus*, *tibicina*, *querelas*, *importunus*, *curulis*, *collega*, *perfidus*.

7. Are any ordinary rules of Prosody violated in the passages given in this paper for translation? Compare Horace's Hexameter with Virgil's, and quote in illustration of your criticism.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

1. Translate the following passage :—

Longe maximum triumphi spectaculum fuit Cossus, spolia opima regis interfecti gerens: in eum milites carmina incondita, æquantes eum Romulo, canere. Spolia in æde Jovis Feretrii prope Romuli spolia, quæ, prima opima adpellata, sola ea tempestate erant, cum solemni dedicatione dono fixit, averteratque in se a curru dictatoris civium ora et celebritatis ejus diei fructum prope solus tulerat. Dictator coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia, populi jussu in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit. Omnes ante me auctores secutus A. Cornelium Cossum tribunum militum secunda spolia opima Jovis Feretrii templo intulisse, exposui. Qui si ea in re sit error quod tam veteres annales, quodque magistratuum libri, quos linteos in æde repositos Monetæ Macer Licinius citat idemtidem auctores, nono post demum anno cum T. Quinctio Penno A. Cornelium Cossum consulem habeant, existimatio communis omnibus est. Nam etiam illud accedit ne tam clara pugna in eum annum transferri posset, quod inbelle triennium ferme pestilentia inopiaque frugum circa A. Cornelium consulem fuit: adeo ut quidam annales, velut funesti, nihil præter nomina consulum subgerant.

(*a.*) Give the etymology of *solemni*, *pecunia*, *funesti*, and explain how they came to mean *solemn*, *money*, *mournful*.

(*b.*) Analyse the numeral compounds, *triennium*, *biennium*, *triumvir*. Is it correct to write *triumviri*?

(*c.*) Derive and explain *ferme*. What is its meaning here? Write down the comparative and superlative of *prope*.

(*d.*) Why was the *capitol* so called? On what hill did it stand? By whom was it built? Derive and explain *Feretrii.* Why was Jove so named?

(*e.*) Give the etymological meaning of *auspicium.* How does it differ from *augurium?*

(*f.*) Distinguish between, giving the derivation if you can, *ædes, domus, fanum, templum.* Decline *ædes* through all cases and both numbers.

2. Describe the *functions* of the *Dictator, Consul, Quæstor, Censor.* What new sort of Quæstors was instituted by Augustus? Who were the Recuperatores?

3. Translate:—

Veniamus ad ludos. Facit enim, judices, vester iste in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, ut mihi jam licere putem remissiore uti genere dicendi. Comitiorum et contionum significationes interdum veræ sunt nonnumquam vitiatæ atque corruptæ; theatrales gladiatoriique consessus dicuntur omnino solere levitate nonnullorum emptos plausus exiles et raros excitare. Ac tamen facile est, quum id fit, quemadmodum et a quibus fiat et quid integra multitudo faciat videre. Quid ego nunc dicam, quibus viris aut cui generi civium maxime plaudatur? Neminem vestrum fallit. Sit hoc sane leve, quod non ita est, quoniam optimo cuique impertitur; sed, si est leve, homini gravi leve est; ei vero, qui pendet rebus levissimis, qui rumore et, ut ipsi loquuntur, favore populi tenetur et ducitur, plausum immortalitatem sibilum mortem videri necesse est.

4. Translate and comment on the following phrases:—

(*a.*) Jus valeat necesse est, id est, judicia, quibus omne jus continetur.

(*b.*) Summum jus, summa injuria.

(*c.*) Contra jus fasque.

(*d.*) What does *jus naturale* mean? Distinguish *jus* and *lex*. Which of these terms implies *that which is binding* in its character?

5. For what acts was Sestius tried? State briefly the *mode* of the defence.

6. Distinguish between *quidam*, *quisque*, *aliquis*, illustrating your definitions by examples.

7. Give the perfect and supine of the verbs, *strepo*, *cingo*, *linquo*, *ĕdo*, *sisto*, *scindo*, *comperio*.

8. Give the rules for the use of the moods and tenses in the *oratio obliqua*. When ought the accusative before the infinitive to be employed in a dependent sentence, and when ought *ut* with the subjunctive?

9. Translate into Latin Prose:—

A victorious general received the title Imperator, and on his return entered Rome in a chariot, with a laurel crown on his head, his troops marching in procession, carrying their spoils and dragging their prisoners along in chains; the temples were thrown open, and the senate conducted the conqueror to the temple of Jove. This entrance was called a triumph, and was regarded as the highest honour.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESCHANDRA NYA'RATNA.

1. (*a.*) विडम्बनामिमां भूयः करोष्यनुनयात्मिकाम्.
(*b.*) स्वमार्थबद्धं त्वस्माकं प्रच्छन्नं संयतः परैः.
(*c.*) कष्टं युद्धे दृश्य शेषाः श्रुता मे चयोऽस्माकं पाण्डवानाञ्च सन्न.
(*d.*) स चैतत् समुपैक्षत !
न च किञ्चिदुवाचैनं शुभं वा यदि वाशुभम् ॥

Explain the above passages. What is the meaning of

the word क्षमा? To whom does it allude in the second line? Alter it into the possessive case.

From what root is the word प्रच्छन्न derived? Conjugate the root in the past tense. In what voice or वाच्य is the affix or प्रत्यय of the word प्रच्छन्न. Shew the Sandhis (सन्धि) in the word प्रच्छन्न. Parse त्रयः in third line, and alter it into the objective case of all the genders.

2. (1.) वारणावतमद्यैव यथा यान्ति तथा कुरु.

(2.) तदद्य त्वयि पश्यामि क्षत्रिये विपरीतवत.

Explain, with allusions, the name वारणावत in first line and क्षत्रिय in second line. Explain *grammatically* the meaning of the word यान्ति in the above first passage. Parse विपरीतवत् and also give its meaning.

3. मां विदुरोऽब्रवीत्॥

पन्थाश्च वो माविदितः कश्चित् स्यादिति धर्म्मधीः।

जितेन्द्रियश्च वसुधां प्राप्स्यतीति च

Quote and explain the sloka alluded to the above passage.

4. Write in easy Sanscrit, what Yudhishthira (युधिष्ठिर) told to Draupaidí (द्रौपदी) about the unreasonableness of Anger, as is contained in your text-book.

5. (1.) दुर्व्वासा मुनिपुङ्गवः.

(2.) ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य भ्रुकुटीकुटिलं मुखम्।

(3.) निरीक्ष्य कल्लिभुवने मम यो न गतो भयम्॥

Give the samásas (समास) in the above lines. What is the literal meaning of the word पुङ्गव? In what sense is it used in the above first line, and shew grammatically, how? Parse निरीक्ष्य. If you take away the prefix or उपसर्ग from it, how will it stand?

6. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit:

'People will not speak or think well of you, if you do not behave kindly to your parents, and to your brother

and sisters. Whom will persons love or be kind to, if they do not love their own father and mother, who have done so much for them, and their own brothers and sisters, who have the same parents and the same home as they have, and who are brought up with them?'

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

अथ लुब्धकं निहतं दृष्ट्वा कपोता ऊचुः किमिदानी कर्त्तव्यमुचितम्। चित्रग्रीव उवाच अस्माकं मित्रं हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजो गण्डकीतीरे चित्रवने निवसति सोऽस्माकं पाशांश्छेत्स्यति। इत्यालोच्य सर्व्वे हिरण्यकविवरसमीपं गताः। हिरण्यकस्य सर्व्वदा पापशङ्कया मृतद्वारं विवरं कृत्वा निवसति। ततो हिरण्यकः कपोतावपातभयाचकितमनसो स्थितः।

चित्रग्रीव उवाच सखे हिरण्यक कथमस्मान् न सम्भाषसे। ततो हिरण्यकस्तद्वचनं प्रत्यभिज्ञाय ससम्भ्रमं बहिर्निःसृत्याब्रवीत् आः पुण्यवानस्मि प्रियसुहृन्मे चित्रग्रीवः समायात।

यस्य मित्रेण सम्भाषो यस्य मित्रेण संस्थितिः।
यस्य मित्रेण सल्लापस्ततो नास्तीह पुण्यवान्॥

अथ पाशबद्धांश्चैतान् दृष्ट्वा सविस्मयः क्षणं स्थित्वा उवाच सखे किमेतत्। चित्रग्रीव उवाच सख अस्माकमविमृश्यकारितायाः फलमेतत्।

2. What is the root of छेत्स्यति? Give its third person singular Present, third Preterite लुङ् second Preterite लिट.

3. Translate the following into your own vernacular:

अथ दानापदेशेन कुन्ती ब्राह्मणभोजनम्।
चक्रे निशि महाराज आजग्मुस्तत्र योषितः॥
ता विहृत्य यथाकामं भुक्त्वा पीत्वा च भारत।
अगमुर्निशि गृहानेव समनुज्ञाप्य माधवीम्॥
निषादी पञ्चपुत्रा तु तस्मिन् भोज्ये यदृच्छया।
अन्नार्थिनी समभ्यागात सपुत्रा कालनोदिता॥

सा पीला मदिरां मत्ता सपुत्रा मदविह्वला।
सह सर्व्वैः सुतैः राजंस्तस्मिन्नेव निवेशने।
सुष्वाप विगतज्ञाना मृतकल्पा नराधिप॥
अथ प्रवाते तुमुले निशि सुप्ते जने तथा।
तदुपादीपयद्भीमः शेते यत्र पुरोचनः॥
ततो जतुगृहद्वारं दीपयामास पाण्डवः।
समन्ततो ददौ पश्चादग्निं तत्र निवेशने।
ज्ञात्वा तु तद्गृहं सर्व्वमादीप्तं पाण्डुनन्दनाः।
सुरङ्गां विविशुस्तूर्णं मात्रा सार्द्धमरिन्दमाः॥
ततः प्रतापः सुमहान् शब्दस्तैव विभावसोः।
प्रादुरासीत्तदा तेन बुबुधे स जनव्रजः॥
तदवेक्ष्य गृहं दीप्तमाज्ञः पौराः कृशानुना॥
दुर्य्योधनप्रयुक्तेन पापेनाकृतबुद्धिना।
गृहमाप्तविनाशाय कारितं दाहितश्च तत्।
अहो धिक् धृतराष्ट्रस्य बुद्धिर्नास्ति समञ्जसी।
यः शुचीन् पाण्डुदायादान् दाहयामास शत्रुवत्॥

4. Give the roots of जग्मुः, अगात् पीला सुष्वाप, their third singular present tense, and the third singular third preterite लुङ् of the first, third and fourth.

5. Explain the *samases* in कालनोदिता, विगतज्ञाना, पाण्डुनन्दनाः

6. Give the proper meaning of दानापदेश अकृतबुद्धि समञ्जसी.

यदाश्रौषमर्ज्जुनं देवदेवं
किरातरूपं त्र्यम्बकं तोष्य युद्धे।
अवाप्तवन्तं पाशुपतं महास्त्रं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय॥

7. Parse अवाप्तवन्तं in the above lines.

8. Translate the following English passage into your own vernacular:

'The Vedas are very litle known to the most learned of the Hindoos and wholly secluded from the mass of the

people. The dialect is so ancient as to be legible only to the best Sanscrit scholars; while manuscripts are so few and imperfect as to render it doubtful if an entire copy anywhere exists in Hindoostan.'

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani:—

و مما جاء فى التنزيل من الحث علي ذلك [يعني الطاعة]
وهي الآية المشهورة في هذاالمعنى قوله تعالى ياايها الذين آمنوا
اطيعوا الله واطيعوا الرسول واولى الامر منكم -ومن امثالهم لا امرة
لمن لايطاع * ولم ينقل في تاريخ ولا تضمنت سيرة من السير ان دولة
من الدول رزقت من طاعة جندها ورعاياها مارزقته هذه الدولة القاهرة
المغولية فان طاعة جندها و رعاياها لها طاعة لم ترزقها دولة من الدول *
فاما الدولة الكسروية فانها على عظمها و فخامتها لم تبلغ ذلك -
وقد كان النعمان بن المنذر ملك الحيرة نائبا لكسرى على العرب
و بين الحيرة و المدائن التي كانت سرير ملك الاكاسرة فراسخ
معدودة و النعمان في كل ايام قد عصى على كسرى واذا حضر
مجلسه تبسط وتجرأ على مجاوبته و كان متي اراد خلع طاعته دخل
البرية فامن شره * فاما خلافة الاربعة الاولين فانها كانت اشبه
بالرتب الدينية من الرتب الدنيوية فى جميع الاشياء *

2. Write out this passage with the vowel points.

3. Translate into English:—

حبارى * طائر يقال بالفارسية جرز قالوامافي الطيور اشد بلها
منها لانها تترك بيضها و تحضن بيض غيرها و في المثل كل شيء
يحب ولده حتي الحبارى و إذا وقع ذرقه على شيء من الطيور
يعمل عمل الدبق - والعرب تقول الحبارى سلاحه سلاحه و اذا
قصده الصقر لايزال يعلو و ينزل مع الصقر حتى يجد فرصة فرماه
بذرقه و يبقي الصقر مقيدا مثل المكتوف فعند ذلك تجتمع عليه

الحباريات و تنتف ريشه و في ذلك هلاك الصقر و الحباري اذا تحسر و تحسر معه شيء من الطيور فينبت ريش صاحبه قبله فيموت كمدا يقال في المثل مات كمد الحباري *

4. Explain the allusions in the following sentences :—

(a) فمن شافعي والوجد في القلب ثابت سوى مالكي كنز الفضائل احمد

(b) اخلف في الوعد من عرقوب (c) الانسان مسجون جميع الاملاك

(d) تكربت تعجزنا و نحن بعقلنا نمضي لناخذ ترمذا من سنجر

(e) دع التعريض او صحف فاني اراك ان التقي الجمعان ناعس

5. Inflect the ماضي and مضارع and امر of the باب افعال of اثر, with the vowel points.

6. Write down the Maçdars (مصدر) of every باب of برأ.

7. Inflect the مضارع, Act. and Pass., of مقاضاة, and the *Muzára'* of the Active of تقاضٍ (Báb تفاعل).

8. Write down the meanings and the plurals of بخار, جناح, قرية, يد, يوم, خطاف, طائر, مادة, فم, عدو, طبيعة, ماء.

9. Translate :—

روى عن عمر بن الخطاب رضى الله عنه عن رسول الله صعلم انه قال ان الله تعالى خلق فى الارض الف امة ستمائة فى البحر و اربع مائة في البر *

Do you read امةً or امة ? State your reasons.

Translate—Three men, three women, thirteen men, thirteen women.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani :—

فازورت احداق النرجس و قام على ساقه في المجلس و قال اقسم بمن انزل في كتابه المبين- صفراء فاقع لونها تسر الناظرين - و حق محمد المحمود الذي اوحي اليه قذل اصحاب الاخدود لقد مدحت نفسك بالكمال مع نقصك وما جررت النار الا الى قرصك -

أتعيرني بالاصفرار و هو لون التبر اذا انسبك - و تفتخر علّي بالاحمرار فما احمرك - فتادب في مقالك واذكر سرعة زوالك واحفظ حرمتك- والا كسرت شوكتك * فقال الورد وبلك ما اقوى عينك واكثر مينك أتجعل مقامك مقامي و انت من بعض خدامي - و لولم نكن قليل الحرمة ماكنت جالسا و انت واقف في الخدمة - ألك مثلي حسن منظور و مخبر - أما سمعت ان الحسن احمر - وان عيرتني بقصر مدتي فد استنبت عني بخليفتي - و لم يزل جمال المقامات ومن خلف مثله ما مات - أتحسب محاسني مثل محاسنك مناهيه - و كيف ينقطع عملي و لي صدقة جاريه - فشتان بيني و بينك - و ان لم تنته عن جدالي قلعت بشوكتي عينك *

2. Translate into English or Hindustani :—

ان تامن الدهران يعلي العدو فلا تستامن الدهر ان يلقيك في السفل
احق شيء برد ما تخالفه شهادة الدهر فاحكم صنعة الجدل
و قيمة المرء ما قد كان يحسنه فاطلب لنفسك ما تعلو به و صل
أطلب نذل لذة الادراك ملتمسا او راحة الياس- لاتركن الى الوكل
و كل داء دواه ممكن ابدا الا اذا امتزج الاقدار بالكسل
والمال صنه و ورثه العدو ولا تحتاج حيا الى الاخوان في الاكل
و خير مال الفتى مال يصون به عرضا و ينفقه في صالح العمل

ايضا

ان الصنائع اطواق اذا شكرت و ان كفرن فاغلال لمنتحل
ذو اللوم يحصر مهما جئت تسأله شيئا و يحضر نطق المرء ان يسل

3. Write out the last four verses with the vowel points.

4. Explain, بصيرة, بصر, نوافج, النفس الزاكية, فرض عين, افراط, تفريط, اوامر. امور, الصفدي, عالم صغير, مكثار, بصارة

5. From the Imperative of all *báb*s of قام. What is the reason that the Arabic and many other languages do not form Imperatives of the Passive?

6. Decline ذو, ذلك, mas. and fem. Write down the compounds of ما with عن, الى, على, حتى, ب, ل, ك.

7. Translate into Arabic—Which of us is dearer to you, he or I? The two slaves of the Sulṭán came. Two slaves of the Sulṭán came. I saw the two female slaves of

my mother. I have not seen him since Friday. Whose is this book? I have neither gold nor silver.

8. Inflect عجائب, عجائب المخلوقات, and the singular, dual, and plural of معنى, with and without the definite article. Put the meanings to each case.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What were the chief sources of the revenues of the Crown under the feudal system? How were these affected by donations of lands to ecclesiastical corporations, and what restrictions were placed on such donations?

2. Describe *danegelt*, *tythings*, *frankpledge*.

3. What French provinces were held by the various Plantagenet kings? How did Henry II. obtain his continental possessions, and how were they lost?

4. Give some account of the most famous Archbishops of Canterbury from Lanfranc to Cranmer.

5. What were the provisions of Oxford, the Constitutions of Clarendon, the Mise of Lewes?

6. Write short lives of Earl Godwin and of Mary Queen of Scots.

7. Show how Henry VII. was descended from the royal families of England and France. What right had he to the throne of England? Give an account of the chief events of his reign.

8. When, between what commanders, and with what results, were the following battles fought:—Stamford Bridge, Wakefield, Shrewsbury, Barnet, Poitiers?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

1. On what charge was Sir Walter Raleigh thrown into prison in the reign of James I.? What motive mainly induced the King, after many years, to release him? What was Raleigh's subsequent history?

2. What is meant by "tonnage and poundage?" Were the sovereigns entitled to levy these duties perpetually? How did Charles I. and the Commons quarrel regarding these duties?

3. What is the difference between an Impeachment and a Bill of Attainder? Mention one celebrated trial by each of these processes. What was decided by the Act of Settlement regarding the King's prerogative of mercy in the case of an impeachment?

4. After the death of Cromwell, what two parties, previously hostile, became united? What caused them to unite? To what event did this union ultimately lead? Describe fully the conduct of Monk at this crisis.

5. What was required by the *Act of Uniformity*? What celebrated declaration of the King did it violate? What was the result of carrying this Act into execution? Why was such a result as this pleasing to the King?

6. Mention some of the articles alleged by Titus Oates to form part of the Popish Plot. What actual plot, or scheme, on being discovered, gave credibility to these gross absurdities? What disposition of the popular mind rendered this story credible? What was the subsequent history of Oates?

7. Who was Monmouth? Give some account of his invasion, and the events which followed it.

8. In the course of what war, and in what year, was

the battle of Malplaquet fought? What were the objects of the war? How did it terminate? Who were the victors?

9. In what two European wars did England take part in the reign of George II.? What event in the course of one of these wars afforded Prince Charles a hope of regaining the throne of his ancestors? Give a brief account of his attempt to accomplish this object.

10. What acts of the British Government gave rise to the American struggle for independence? Mention the battles that were fought in this struggle, and the generals that commanded on both sides. With what military event may the American war be said to have ceased?

11. What was the Berlin decree? What retaliation was made by the British Government? What war arose chiefly out of these manifestoes? Explain the meaning of the expression "the neutral flag makes free goods."

12. With what events in English history are the following persons connected, and in whose reigns did they live:—Algernon Sidney, John Hampden, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Admiral Byng, Flora Macdonald, John Wilkes, and General Wolfe?

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define parallel straight lines.

The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal, and the diameters divide them into two equal parts.

2. In any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle the opposite angles are together equal to two right angles.

Show that the feet of the perpendiculars, drawn from any point on the circumference of the circle circumscribing a triangle upon the three sides, lie in one straight line.

3. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of the sides.

4. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

5. The expenses of a family when rice is at twenty seers for a rupee are fifty rupees a month; when rice is at twenty-five seers for a rupee the expenses are forty-eight rupees a month; what will they be when rice is at thirty seers for a rupee?

6. Solve the equations—

$$(1)\ \frac{2x(x+1)}{x+2} - \frac{2x-7}{x-4} = 2(x-2).$$

$$(2)\ \left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + xy &= 12 \\ xy - y^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

If $\left.\begin{aligned} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z &= o \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z &= o \end{aligned}\right\}$

Show that $\dfrac{x}{b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1} = \dfrac{y}{c_1 a_2 - c_2 a_1} = \dfrac{z}{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}$

7. Prove that

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) - (ax + by + cz)^2$$
$$= (cy - bz)^2 + (az - cx)^2 + (bx - ay)^2.$$

also show that if the first member of this identity $= 0$, then $\dfrac{x}{a} = \dfrac{y}{b} = \dfrac{z}{c}$.

If $\dfrac{x}{a} = \dfrac{y}{b} = \dfrac{z}{c}$, prove that—

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{b^2 + c^2} = \frac{z^2 + x^2}{c^2 + a^2} = \left(\frac{lx + my + nz}{la + mb + nc}\right)^2$$

8. A travels at the rate of three miles an hour; B leaves the same place two hours after A and travels at the rate of five miles an hour: when and where will B overtake A?

9. Show how to find the sum of a series in A P.

Prove that the product of any three consecutive numbers

is equal to the difference between the middle number and its cube.

10. Assuming the number of permutations of n things r together, find the corresponding number of combinations.

Show how many diagonals can be drawn to a figure of fifteen sides.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. A. Aldis, M. A.

1. Enumerate the different modes of measuring angles. What angle is assumed as the unit of measurement in each case? How do we know that these unit angles are of fixed magnitude?

3. Define the *tangent* of an angle. What kind of quantities are *sines*, *cosines*, &c.?

Prove the identity $\dfrac{\cot^4 \frac{A}{2} - 1}{\cot^4 \frac{A}{2} + 1} = \dfrac{2 \cos A}{1 + \cos^2 A}$

3. A′OA and B′OB are perpendicular diameters of a circle and P a point on the circumference. Find all the positions which P can have, so that sin POA shall equal sin α: and hence deduce an expression which includes all possible values of the angle POA.

4. From the definitions of *sine* and *cosine* prove that cos (A — B) = cos A cos B + sin A sin B, assuming that A and B are both less than 90°. Explain briefly how this and the three corresponding formulæ are established universally for *all* angles.

5. In the triangle ABC if $b = 4$ ft., $a = 3$ ft., and $\angle A = 30°$, show from a figure that $c = (2\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{5})$ ft

6. Define a logarithm, and prove that $\log ab = \log a + \log b$.

Explain what is meant by the Theory of Proportional Parts.

Given L sin 21° 3′ = 9·5553152.

L sin 21° 4′ = 9·5556433.

find L sin 21° 3′ 19″.

7. State all the experimental laws upon which the proof of the "Parallelogram of Forces" depends. Enunciate that proposition.

Forces of 21 lbs., 28 lbs., and 35 lbs. keep a particle in equilibrium. Prove that the directions of two of these are at right angles.

8. Investigate the ratio of the Power to the Weight in a system of four pullies in which all the strings are attached to the horizontal bar which supports the weight.

If P be pulled vertically down through a space of one inch, find how much W will be raised; and show that W × space moved through by W = P × 1 inch.

9. Define the Centre of Gravity, and explain generally the way in which the C.G. of a solid body of any shape is found.

10. Particles whose weights are 1 lb., 9 lbs., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 3 lbs., and 6 lbs. are placed at the angular points, taken in order, of a *regular* hexagon. Find their Centre of Gravity and its distance from the centre of the hexagon in terms of a side of the hexagon.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Point out the agreements and differences of False Perception, Dreaming, Insanity, and Reverie.

2. Explain and illustrate False Induction.

3. Explain the principles and method of syllogistic

reasoning, and illustrate them by an analysis of the following argument which you will put into syllogistic form,—kings are men, and therefore die. Distinguish between right and wrong uses of such reasoning.

4. Enumerate and explain those fundamental principles which Abercrombie calls First Truths, and adduce reasons for concluding that they are not the product of reasoning.

5. Define Attention, Conception, Imagination, and Judgment, and specify the various significations of the term Reason in intellectual Science.

6. Describe Reflection, and classify the different kinds of knowledge we derive from it.

7. Explain the nature and value of Moral Probability as an evidence of Miracles, and answer the objection that "testimony is fallacious and liable to deceive us."

8. State the mutual relations of (*a*) Generalization, Abstraction, Judgment, (*b*) Imagination, Memory, Conception.

9. Show that the exercise of reasoning requisite for the formation of opinions and the regulation of conduct is the same. Prove the fact, and define the extent, of our responsibility for our belief.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Classify and define the Affections.

2. How does Justice differ from Benevolence? Specify the duties required by the former.

3. Define Candour and Sincerity with their respective opposites.

4. Analyse Sympathy, and explain the following sen-

tence: "The principle of self-love, brought into action by Sympathy, is the *test*, not the *rule*, of conduct."

5. Compare the functions of Reason with those of Conscience in the regulation of conduct.

6. Define and distinguish the following:

(*a.*) Desire, Affection.

(*b.*) Desire, Will.

(*c.*) Pride, Vanity.

(*d.*) Ambition, Emulation.

(*e.*) Corrective Justice, Distributive Justice.

7. State the utilitarian theory, and mention the *practical* objections to which it is exposed.

8. Show that the Will, like other phenomena, is determined by antecedents.

9. What is the Theory of Morals adopted by Abercrombie? Who are its principal advocates? What peculiarity distinguishes it from the other theories mentioned by him? What is the question which all Theories of Morals attempt to answer?

10. Describe the nature of Virtue.

B. A. Examination, 1870.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Quote passages from Shakspeare's writings to prove that the character and history of Julius Cæsar had taken a strong hold of his imagination. What deviations from history occur in the play?

2. Describe Antony's funeral oration, showing how skilfully he keeps to Brutus' conditions, and yet stirs "men's blood" against him.

3. Analyse the character of Brutus. To what sect of philosophy did he belong? Compare the assassination of Cæsar with that of Marat.

4. Explain and illustrate, by quotations, the following expressions in italics:—

(*a*) Then, Brutus, I have much mistook *your passion*.

(*b*) I had as *lief* not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.

(*c*) Shall it not grieve thee *dearer* than thy death?

(*d*) That we may,
Lovers in peace, lead on our days to age.

(*e*) *Swear* priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*.

(*f*) They mean to *warn* us at Philippi here.

5. Point out the double meanings in the following passage:—

2nd Cit. Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a cobbler.

Mar. But what trade art thou? Answer me directly.

2nd Cit. A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience; which is indeed, sir, a mender of bad soles.

Mar. What trade, thou knave? thou naughty knave, what trade?

2nd Cit. Nay, I beseech you, sir, be not out with me; yet if you be out, sir, I can mend you.

6. Quote verbatim the argument against suicide which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Brutus. Express the sense of the passage in simple prose.

7. Explain—

(*a*) Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres,
Lingering, and sitting by a new-made grave,
As loth to leave the body that it loved,

And linked itself by carnal sensuality
To a degenerate and degraded state.

(*b*) Some say, no evil thing that walks by night
In fog or fire, by lake or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

(*c*) Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower;
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground: and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.

(*d*) And though he holy were and vertuous,
He was to senful man *nought* despitous,
Ne of his speche dangerous ne digne,
But in his teching discret and benigne,
To *drawe* folk to heven by fairnesse
By good ensample, was his busynesse.

Write grammatical notes on the italicised words.

(*e*) Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere,
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear
Until we hardly see, we feel that it is there.

Scan the last extract.

8. Write a short account of that species of entertainment called a "mask." What opinion does Milton express about masks in "Paradise Lost?"

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Garrett, B. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro
Contusosque animos et res miserabere fractas,
At suffire thymo, cerasque recidere inanes
Quis dubitet? Nam sæpe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio, et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis,
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,
Aut dirum tineæ genus; aut invisa Minervæ
Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.
Quo magis exhaustæ fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
Complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea texent.

(1) Scan the fifth line, beginning "*Stellio, et,*" &c.

(2) What other word *fucus* does Virgil employ in this Georgic? Is there anything to distinguish the two?

(*b*) Postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
Perventum, et nati fletus cognovit inanes
Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontes
Germanæ, tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis;
Pars epulis onerant mensas, et plena reponunt
Pocula, Panchæis adolescunt ignibus aræ;
Et mater,—"Cape Mæonii carchesia Bacchi:
Oceano libemus,"—ait.

2. Translate :—

(*a*) Sed defluit ætas
Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
Tædia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.

(*b*) Felix et pulcher et acer;
Felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus,
Appositam nigræ lunam subtexit alutæ;
Felix, orator quoque maximus et jaculator:
Et, si perfrixit, cantat bene.

(*c*) Creditur olim
Velificatus Athos, et quidquid Græcia mendax
Audet in historiâ: constratum classibus isdem
Suppositumque rotis solidum mare: credimus altos
Defecisse amnes epotaque flumina, Medo
Prandente, et madidis cantat quæ Sostratus alis.
Ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relictâ,
In Corum atque Eurum solitus sæviro flagellis
Barbarus, Æolio nunquam hoc in carcere passos,
Ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigæum?

3. What are the principal senses of *qui* with the subjunctive?

4. (*a*) Distinguish, according to their quantities, the different meanings of the following words:—(1) mala, (2) velis, (3) labor, (4) voces, (5) levis, (6) populus (7) avis, (8) comis, (9) nata.

(*b*) Give the derivation and meaning of the following words:—(1) defrutum, (2) acies, (3) immunis, (4) aplustre, (5) stipulare, (6) sophista, (7) causidicus, (8) caprificus.

5. Give in outline the argument of the Seventh Satire of Juvenal. In whose reign is it supposed to have been written?

6. Give the geographical positions, and explain the epithets, of the following:—(1) niger Galæsus, (2) Medus Hydaspes, (3) Pellæus Canopus, (4) Sonans Hypanis, (5) altus Enipeus, (6) alta Pangæa, (7) Actias Orithyia.

7. Translate and write brief critical notes in illustration of the following:—(1) incumbent sarcire ruinas, (9) volare

sideris in numerum, (3) inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, (4) neque est te fallere quidquam, (5) creditur olim velificatus Athos.

8. Explain the allusions to customs or events in the following :—(1) genua incerare deorum, (2) ille Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor, Annulus, (3) Minturnarumque paludes et mendicatus victâ Carthagine panis, (4) figantur virides scalarum gloria palmæ, (5) vinum toto nescire Decembri, (6) tam dextro pede concipis.

9. Translate into Latin Hexameters :—

"They sat them down upon the yellow sand,
Between the sun and moon upon the shore ;
And sweet it was to dream of Father-land,
Of child, and wife, and slave ; but evermore
Most weary seemed the sea, weary the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

1. What advantage did Augustus derive (if any) from assuming the style and position of *Princeps ?* Describe the scope and spirit of the *Lex Majestatis.* In what way was this *law* altered by Augustus ? What partialities does Tacitus show in regard to the *Empire* or to the *Republic ?*

2. Translate the following passage :—

At Romæ ruere in servitium consules, patres, eques : quanto quis inlustrior, tanto magis falsi ac festinantes vultuque conposito, ne læti excessu principis, neu tristiores primordio, lacrimas, gaudium, questus, adulationem miscebant. Sextus Pompeius et Sextus Appuleius Consules primi in verba Tiberii Cæsaris juravere : apudque eos Seius Strabo et Caius Turranius, illo prætoriarum cohor-

tium præfectus, hic annonæ: mox senatus, milesque et populus. Nam Tiberius cuncta per consules incipiebat, tamquam vetere republica et ambiguus imperandi. Ne edictum quidem, quo patres in curiam vocabat, nisi tribuniciæ potestatis præscriptione posuit sub Augusto adceptæ: verba edicti fuere pauca et sensu permodesto: de honoribus parentis consulturum: neque abscedere a corpore; idque unum ex publicis muneribus usurpare. Sed defuncto Augusto signum prætoriis cohortibus ut imperator dederat: excubiæ, arma, cetera aulæ; miles in forum, miles in curiam comitabatur: literas ad exercitus tamquam adepto principatu misit, nusquam cunctabundus, nisi cum in Senatu loqueretur. Causa præcipua ex formidine, ne Germanicus in cujus manu tot legiones immensa sociorum auxilia mirus apud populum favor, habere imperium quam exspectare mallet.

(*a.*) Distinguish *sed*, *autem*, *at*, both as to meaning and use. Explain *juramentum in verba Tiberii.* How does it differ from *juramentum in acta sua Tiberii?* What was the nature of the *edictum* of the Prætor? Parse *adepto.* (*b.*) How in the time of the Emperors was the *signum* given? Why is the imperfect *incipiebat* used here? What do you understand by *neque abscedere a corpore?* (*c.*) Distinguish *munus*, *donum*: *potestas*, *potentia*, *auctoritas.* What is the exact meaning of the participial adjectives ending in *bundus?* Derive and explain *annonæ*, *excubiæ.*

2. Translate:

Vibulenus quidam, gregarius miles, ante tribunal Blæsi adlevatus circumstantium humeris, apud turbatos, et, quid pararet, intentos: Vos quidem, inquit, his innocentibus et miserrimis lucem et spiritum reddidistis: sed quis fratri meo vitam quis fratrem mihi reddit? quem missum ad vos a Germanico exercitu de communibus commodis nocte

proxima jugulavit per gladiatores suos quos in exitium militum habet atque armat. Responde, Blæse, ubi cadaver abjeceris? ne hostes quidem sepultura invident: cum osculis, cum lacrimis dolorem meum implevero, me quoque trucidari jube, dum interfectos nullum ob scelus, sed quia utilitati legionum consulebamus, hi sepeliant.

(*a.*) Parse *reddidistis*, *abjeceris*, *invident*, *consulebamus*, *sepeliant*. (*b.*) What is the proper signification of *sepultura?* What case should we have expected here? Distinguish between this word and *exsequiæ*. (*c.*) Derive and explain *invidere*, *consulere*, *trucidare*. Distinguish between invidere aliquam rem and invidere alicui: consulere aliquem, consulere alicui: trucidare, interficere, occidere.

4. (*a.*) In what way did the office of Prætor originate, and how was it gradually extended? (*b.*) What duties were discharged by the *Prætorian Cohorts*, and by whom were they originally formed?

5. Give the perfect indicative active and perfect passive participle (if there is one), of the verbs *tollo*, *cano*, *emo*, *uro*, *texo*, *cieo*, *scio*. What verbs in Latin have a perfect participle active? When a verb has no perfect participle active, how may the want be supplied?

6. State the fundamental distinction between the indicative and subjunctive moods. When is *q̃uod* followed by the indicative, and when by the subjunctive? Give one example at least of its use in both moods.

7. How are *nunc*, *jam*: *rursus*, *iterum*; *aut*, *vel*: *timeo*, *metuo*: *alter*, *alius*, distinguished? State, if you can, the difference in meaning between the Nom. sing. *alter*, and the Nom. pl. *alteri*.

8. Translate into Latin prose:—

Clive knew well that he would not be allowed to retain

possession of his conquest. He instantly began to collect provisions, to throw up works, and to make preparations for sustaining a siege. The garrison which had fled at his approach had now recovered from its dismay, and having been swollen by large reinforcements from the neighbourhood to a force of three thousand men, encamped close to the town. At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort, attacked the camp by surprise, slew great numbers, dispersed the rest, and returned to his quarters without having lost a single man.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. What reasons does Bacon give for writing the "Advancement of Learning?" And what is its exact relation to his great work? Give an outline of the argument of the First Book.

2. (*a*) Note the *non-Saxon* words in the following passage from Bacon, mentioning from what language each is derived. Also explain, with historical references, by what process such words came to be part of the vocabulary of the English tongue.

(*b.*) State concisely what particular form of error each of the metaphors, viz., the couch—the terrace—the tower of state—the fort—and the shop—is meant to illustrate.

"But the greatest error of all the rest is, the mistaking or misplacing of the last or furthest end of knowledge: for men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, as if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with

a fair prospect; or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention; or a shop for profit or sale; and not a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

3. What sense does Bacon attach to the following words and phrases? Quote, or refer to, passages in illustration:—

"Antiques"—"wit"—"caveat"—"digladiation"—"maniable"—"leese"—"peccant humours"—"vermiculate questions"—"discourse of reason"—"punctual occasions."

4. What use does Bacon make of the fable of Ixion, and of Pygmalion?

5. Characterize the styles of Gibbon and Macaulay respectively; and write explanatory and illustrative notes on each of the following passages:

(*a.*) "At the end of the first century of the Hegira, the Caliphs were the most potent and absolute monarchs of the globe."

(*b.*) "Confident in the riches of their native tongue, the Arabians disdained the study of any foreign idiom.

(*c.*) "The history of the successors of Theodosius bears no small analogy to that of the successors of Aurungzebe."

(*d.*) "Nothing in history or fiction, not even the story which Ugolino told in the sea of everlasting ice, after he had wiped his bloody lips on the scalp of his murderer, approaches the horrors which were recounted by the survivors of that night."

6. What are the chief faults of style that are unfavourable to perspicuity? Criticise the following:—

(*a.*) "You ought to contemn all the wit in the world against you."

(*b.*) "I know that all words which are signs of complex ideas furnish matter of mistake and cavil."

(*c.*) "This temper of soul," says the Guardian, speaking of meekness and humility, "keeps our understanding tight about us."

(*d.*) "My wound is great, because it is so small."

7. Upon what does vivacity of style principally depend? Explain the following passages, and point out particularly the words in which the rhetorical beauty consists:—

(*a.*) "They sank as lead in the mighty waters."

(*b.*) "The kiss snatch'd hasty from the sidelong maid."

(*c.*) "Sternhold himself he out-sternholded."

(*d.*) "All hands employ'd the royal work grows warm."

(*e.*) "The sigh of her secret soul."

8. "The English is a composite language, but chiefly Anglo-Saxon." Explain this statement, and give examples of words radically the same, but of different forms because entering our language through different channels.

9. Discuss grammatically the following sentences:—

(*a.*) "I am to blame."

(*b.*) "All fled but John."

(*c.*) "Eteocles and Polynices killed each other."

(*d.*) "The house is building."

(*e.*) "To err is human."

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

अवैमि ते सारमतः खलु त्वां
कार्ये गुरुण्यात्मसमं नियोक्ष्ये ।

यादिश्यते भूधरतामवेक्ष्य
क्षयेन देहोद्वहनाय शेषः ॥
आशंसता वाणगतिं वृषाङ्के
कार्य्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पम्।
निबोध यज्ञांशभुजामिदानी-
मुच्चैर्द्विषामीप्सितमेतदेव ॥
अमी हि वीर्य्यप्रभवं भवस्य
जयाय सेनान्यमुशन्ति देवाः।
स च त्वदेकेषुनिपातसाध्यो
ब्रह्माङ्गभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा ॥
गुरोर्नियोगाच्च नगेन्द्रकन्या
स्थाणुं तपस्यन्तमधित्यकायाम।
अभ्यास दूत्यसुरसां मुखेभ्यः
श्रुतं मया मत्प्रणिधिः स वर्गः ॥
तद्गच्छ सिद्धौ कुरु देवकार्य्य-
मर्थोऽयमर्थान्तरभाव्य एव।
अपेक्षते प्रत्ययमुत्तमं त्वां
बीजाङ्कुरः प्राक् उदयादिवाभ्रः ॥

2. Give the roots of अवैमि, नियोक्ष्ये, उशन्ति, निबोध and ईप्सितं, their third person singular present tense and third preterite or लुङ्.

3. Translate the following lines into your own vernacular.

अतोऽत्र किञ्चिद्भवतीं वदुत्तमां
द्विजातिभावादुपपन्नचापलः।
अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने
नचेद्रहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि ॥
कुले प्रसूतिः प्रथमस्य वेधस-
स्त्रिलोकसौन्दर्य्यमिवोदितं वपुः।
अनग्यमैश्वर्य्यसुखं नवं वय
स्तपःफलं स्यात् किमतः परं वद ॥

भवत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहा
मनस्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीदृशी ।
विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा
न दृश्यते तच्च कृशोदरि त्वयि ॥
अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृति
र्ध्रिमानना सुभ्रु कुतः पितुर्गृहे ।
पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति कः करं
प्रसारयेत पन्नगरत्नसूचये ॥
किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने
धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलम् ।
वदप्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका
विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते ॥

4 Explain the *samases* in उपपन्नचापलः, विचार मार्गप्रहितेन, अलभ्यशोकाभिभवा and वार्द्धकशोभि.

5. Expound the following verses in Sanskrit prose:

मेघे मुहूर्तं शशलाञ्छनेन
योगं गतं सूत्तरफल्गुनीषु ।
तस्याः शरीरे प्रतिकर्म्म चक्रु
र्बन्धुस्त्रिया याः प्रतिपूजयत्यः ॥
सा गौरसिद्धार्थनिवेशवद्भि
र्दूर्व्वाप्रवालैः प्रतिभिन्नशोभम् ।
निर्नाभिकोशेयमुपात्तवाण
मभ्यङ्गनेपथ्यमलञ्चकार ॥
अथो च सम्पर्कमुपेत्य बाला
नवेन दीक्षाविधिसायकेन ।
करेण भानोर्बकुलावसाने
सन्मुच्यमाणेव शशाङ्करेखा ॥
तां लोध्रकल्केन हृताङ्गतैला
माश्यानकालेयकृताङ्गरागाम् ।
वासो वसामानभिषेकयोग्यं
नार्य्यश्चतुष्काभिमुखं व्यनैषुः ॥

6. Give the meaning of the following words : अभ्यङ्गनेपथ्यं, मङ्गलाञ्छनं, बकुल, कृताङ्गतैलां.

7. Parse तां, वासः and चतुष्काभिमुखं.

8 Explain the following lines :

अथ ते मुनयः सर्वे मानयित्वा जगद्गुरुम् ।
इदमूचुरनूचानाः प्रीतिकण्टकितत्वचः ॥
यद्ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं यद्योगो विधिना कृतम् ।
यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः ॥

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESHCHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

(*a.*) एवमतिक्रान्तमर्य्यादे त्वयि निमित्तमात्रेण पाण्डवक्रोधेन भवितव्यम्

(*b.*) एकस्य तावत् पाकोऽयं दारुणो भुवि वर्त्तते ।
केशग्रहे द्वितीयस्मिन् नूनं निःशेषिताः प्रजाः ॥

(*c*) न द्वेत्ति यज्जनमतस्तमजातशत्रुः

(*d.*) मम हि वयसा दूरेणाल्पः श्रुतेन समोभवान्
अपि सहजया बुद्ध्या ज्येष्ठा मनीषितया गुरुः ।

(*e.*) यद्येवं सहितावेवाभ्युदयमुषमोह्यावहे

(*f.*) जयम्भर । अस्मच्छरीरेण शापितोऽसि तथापि न गम्यते ।

(*g.*) तदो अ देव । अवहीरिदसअलधाणुकचक्कपराक्कमसालिणो सुदस्स तहाविहेण समलकम्मालम्भेण हरिभरोसकरणासङ्कासङ्कुडे वड्ढमाणस्स सामिणो अङ्करास्स णिवड्ढिआ सरपद्धद्द भीमसेणे वाष्पआउला दिट्ठी कुमालबिसमेणे

(*h.*) प्रत्यक्षं हतबान्धवा मम परे हन्तुं न योग्या रहः
किंवा तेन कृतेन तैरिह कृतं यन्नः प्रकाश्यं रणे ॥

Explain in Sanscrit the above passages.

Explain *grammatically* the word निःशेषित in the fourth line.

Does its being used in past tense give any peculiar meaning to the text?

Give the passive third preterite (लुङ or घि) of उपभोक्ष्यावहे in line *e*. Why is it used in second part or आत्मनेपद?

2. In what sense are the following words used in the Veṇisamhâranâṭaka; लात, संयत, दुर्ललित, अभियुक्त, विप्रलब्ध and पाप?

3. (*a*.) अ र्य्य मैत्रेय किमिदानीमध्यवस्यन्ति गुरवः।

कञ्चु। स्वयमेव गत्वा महाराजस्याध्यवसितं ज्ञास्यति कुमारः।

(*b*.) न लज्जयति दाराणां सभायां केशकर्षणम्.

Whom does the word गुरवः allude to in the first line of the above passages? How do you know it? Why are the words गुरवः in the first and दाराणां in the last line used in plural? Give the root of अध्यवस्यन्ति in the first line. If you took away the prefix or उपसर्ग from it what would it mean? Parse लज्जयति in the last line.

4. (1.) रामाज्ञब्धसमस्तहृतिगुरुणा वीर्य्यस्य यत साम्प्रतम्.

(2.) हतं हतं समरपरित्यागसाहसेन.

Are the above sentences complete? If so, explain how? If not, what is wanting to make them so? Who is Râma (राम) in the first sentence? Give the synonyms of हतं and साहसेन.

5. Point out and explain the allusions in the following slokas:

पितुर्मूर्ध्नि स्पृष्टे ज्वलदनलभासत्यरघुना
हतं यद्रामेण श्रुतिमुपगतं तन्न भवताम्।
किमद्यास्वत्थामा तदरिरुधिरासारविघसं
न कर्म्म क्रोधान्धः प्रभवति विधातुं रणमुखे॥

6. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit:

'Pardon those who have offended thee, and take care to make friends of enemies by kindness and good conduct.

Govern thy tongue and passion when thou art angry with any one. Anger will hurt thee more than injury. Before you give way to anger try to find a reason for not being angry. To be angry is to punish yourself for the fault of others.

7. Translate the following into your own vernacular :

आः पाप दुरात्मन्
लाक्षागृहानलविषान्नसभाप्रवेशैः
प्राणेषु वित्तनिचयेषु च नः प्रहृत्य।
आक्षूतपाण्डवबधूपरिधानकेशाः
स्वस्था भवन्तु मयि जीवति धार्तराष्ट्राः ॥

अरे सहदेव न खलु नस्त्वमङ्गलानि चिन्तयितुमर्हसि भवन्तः कौरवाणां सम्बेयासो भ्रातरो युष्माकम्। अरे किमुच्यते

किं नाम कदाचित खिद्यत गुरुः
गुरुः खेदमपि जानाति पश्य,
तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पाञ्चालतनयां,
वने व्याधैः सार्द्धं सुचिरमुषितं वल्कलधरैः।
विराटस्यावासे स्थितमनुचितारम्भनिभृतं,
गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु।
अरे एवं विज्ञापय गुरून्
युष्मच्छासनलङ्घनाभिमि मया मग्नेन नाम स्थितं
प्राप्ता नाम विगर्हणा स्थितिमतां मध्येऽनुजानामपि।
क्रोधोक्षाशितशाणितारुणगदस्योच्छिन्दतः कौरवान
अद्यैकं दिवसं ममासि न गुरुर्नाहं विधेयस्तव॥

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindústání :—

ما سدكت علة بمولود اكرم من تغلب بن داؤد
يانف من ميتة الفراش وقد حل به اصدق المواعيد

و مثله انكر الممات علي غير سروج السوابح القود
بعد عثار القنا بلبته و ضربه اروس الصناديد
و خوضه غمر كل مهلكة للذمر فيها فؤاد رعديد
فان صبرنا فانما صبر و إن بكينا فغير مردود
و إن جزعنا له فلا عجب ذا الجزر في البحر غير معهود
اين الهبات التي يفرقها على الزرافات و المواحيد

2. Translate into English :—

لا يحزن الله الامير فاني لاخذ من حالاته بنصيب
ومن سر اهل الارض ثم بكى اسى بكى بعيون سرها و قلوب
و اني و إنكان الدفين حبيبه حبيب الى قلبي حبيب حبيبي
وقد فارق الناس الاحبة قبلنا و اعيا دواء الموت كل طبيب
سبقنا الى الدنيا فلو عاش اهلها منعما بها من جيئة و ذهوب
تملكها الاتي تملك سالب و فارقها الماضي فراق سليب

3. (*a*). Translate into English, or paraphrase in Hindústání :—

امن ازديارك في الدجى الرقباء اذ حيث كنت من الظلام ضياء
قلق المليحة وهي مسك هتكها و مسيرها في الليل و هي ذكاء
اسفي على اسفي الذي دلهتني من عمله فيه علي خفاء
و شكيتي فقد السقام لانه قد كان لما كان لي اعضاء
مثلت عينك في حشاء جراحة فتشابها كلتا هما لجلاء
نفذت علي السابري و ربما تدق فيه الصعدة السمراء
انا صخرة الوادي اذا ما زوحمت و اذا نطقت فانني الجوزاء

(*b*) Write out this passage with the vowel-points.

(*c*) Explain the allusions in the last two verses.

(*d*) Scan the first verse (metre *Kámil*).

4. Write down the ماضي, مضارع, and امر, of the باب إفعال of رأى, with the vowel-points and the English meanings.

5. Give the meanings and the جمع مكسر of the following words, with the vowel-points, سفينة, طريق, تحفة, تاجر, منية, حاج, ميت, امة, بئر. Form also the plural of محرم, ومضان, سماء, and inflect the singular and plural of the اسم فاعل of روى, with and without the definite article.

6. Translate into Arabic, giving the vowel-points—He was taught the science of Astronomy (هيئة). The bucket (دلو) was filled with water. O ye two companions (صاحب) of mine! He and his brother were teachers (معلم) in Ṭáif. The Khalífah saw him one day washing his feet. She is the best of the women. Whose daughter art thou? If you love God, follow me.

7. Explain the form and meaning of متنبي. Write in English or Urdú a short biography of this poet.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

وقد صنف طبقات الادباء و الكتاب تصانيف فى ذكر ايامهم - و
تصاريف احوال الزمان بهم - بحسب قوتهم فى البيان وسهمتهم
من بلاغة الخاطر و الذهان - حتى ان ابا اسحق ابراهيم بن هلال
الصابي - عمل كتابه المعروف بالتاجي - فى اخبار الديلم موشى
بحبر الفظه الساحره - و مغشي بحلل معانيه الزاهره - فحل عقد
البيان بما قيده - و بيض وجه البلاغة بما سوده - و ان تكن دولة
تقتضى إثبات محاسنها بالتخليد - و تقييد مآثرها للتأبيد - فهذه
هى التي تقتضي الادباء ان يخلدوا بتقرير معاليها كلامهم - و يحلوا
بتحرير مساعيها اقلامهم - و لو ادركها الماضون من ارباب التصانيف
لودوا لوكانت العاظهم عن غيرها معزوله - و الى ذكر محاسنها
مفقوله - و تحدثهم انفسهم بان يعتذروا اعتذار ابي نواس بقوله *

اذا نحن اثنينا عليك بصالح فانت كما نثني و فوق الذي نثني
و ان جرت الالفاظ يوما بمدحة لغيرك انسانا فانت الذي نعني

وقد كنت أقدر ان بعض صنائع هذه الدولة ممن له حظ فى
الصناعه - و توجه في طرق البلاغة و البراعه - يرتاح لتقييد اخبارها -
و جمع كتاب في تصاريف احوالها و اطوارها - من لدن قام الامير
الماضي اثار الله برهانه اميرا الى ان ورث السلطان المؤيد يمين

الدولة و امين الملة مكانه فخلفه في ترتيب الامور وتدبير الجمهور - وتألف الاخوة و الاقارب - و استمالة القلوب ببذل الرغائب الى ان استقل به سرير الملك مطاعا - و تناهضت ولاة الاطراف الى بيعته سراعا - فوجدتهم قد عوادوا في معاديها على ما سار في اكناف الحضر من الاشعار الفارسيه لازدحام شعرائها على بابه الرفيع بقصائدهم التي غبروا بها في ديباجة الرودكي و صنعة الخسروي و الدقيقي - و لعمري انها كانت كافية شافيه - و من وراء الاقناع و الاشباع آتيه *

2. Explain دبابيج سوسيه, تكاكرة, ذوالقرنين, البدو والحضر, and معجزة, كرامة, بهيم بغر, الديلم, حضرموت, and define the term غزوة. To which خسرو does the above صنعة الخسروي refer? Who is دقيقي?

3. Explain the grammatical peculiarities in لعمري, مساجدعدة, كسربغلبي, ماهو بشرا, كنت اقدر, and state the difference in meaning between منصور بن نوح and منصور ابن نوح.

4. Translate into English or Hindústání—

واغزي السلطان به بعض طلائع جيوشه فثاروا اليهم يخزقون تلك الاجام خزق الامشاط صابت الشعور - بل الاستاني مخارز السيور - و اعترضت للسلطان طريق من فوق القلعة المذكورة فلم يرع اهلها الا البحر الاخضر - و الله اكبر و السيوف لاتبقي و تذر - فثبتوا للجهاد مستقبلين - و تواصوا بالمنايا مستبسلين - و السيوف تأخذهم من فوق و من قدام - و تبضعهم ما بين لحوم وعظام - و حملاتهم ينها تتصل اتصال الكعوب - و ضرداتهم تتوالى توالى الغيث المصبوب - غير ان الله منزل الحديد ذى البأس الشديد - هوالذي اذا شاء قطع - و اذا شاء نبا و امتنع * شعر *

كذاك سيوف الهند تنبو ظباتها و تقطع احيانا مناط القلائد

5. (*a*). Shew that the metre of the verses in questions 1, and 4, is *Ṭawíl*.

(*b*). Parse الاستاني. Also اتصال. Inflect the corresponding ماضي and مضارع, giving the vowel-points.

(*c*.) Is the ص in the form تواصوا (Line 3 of Question 4,) مفتوح or مضموم? Give reasons.

6. Write out the passage in question 4, with the vowel-points.

7. Inflect هذا and الذي, masculine and feminine, singular, dual, and plural.

8. Nouns are feminine by signification and by form. State the rules.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. By what steps did the constitutions of the Greek States pass from the Heroic Monarchies to the late popular forms of government? Give instances.

2. What do you know of the Amphictyonic Council, the Confederacy of Delos, the Achæan League?

3. Write a short history of the First Persian War.

4. Give a sketch of the life of Nicias, together with a brief account of the progress and results of the Sicilian Expedition.

5. Give some account of the Retreat of the Ten thousand, and of the preceding campaign.

6. Where were the following places, and for what events are they famous:—Ithome, Veii, Potidæa, Saguntum?

7. Sketch briefly the lives of Pisistratus and of Coriolanus.

8. Enumerate the Secessions of the Plebs, and state what were the results in each case.

9. Write a short sketch of the progress of the Roman power from the Battle of Zama to the Fall of Corinth.

10. Name the critical battles of Roman History, giving your reasons for the selection in each case. Describe the battles of the Metaurus and of Philippi.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. What celebrated war forms the subject of the Maha Bharat? What is its probable date? What estimate does Elphinstone make of the Maha Bharat as compared with the Ramayana?

2. What were the names of Vicramaditya's kingdom and its capital? What account is given of the character of his reign? At what date does his era commence? What other king, not very long after him, established a different era? What account is given of his history? How much of this is probably true? When did his era begin? Are both of these eras still current? If so, where?

3. Who was the founder of the Buddha religion? What do you know of his history? In what important points does Buddhism resemble Hinduism, and what are their chief points of difference? By what Hindu prince was Buddhism zealously and successfully promoted? What feature of Buddhism gave it an advantage over rival systems and led to its rapid extension? To what European scholars are we mainly indebted for our knowledge of this religion?

4. What are the two names by which the real founder of the Mahomedan power in India is known? Where when, and with what results did he make his first and second attacks against the combined Hindu chiefs? What was the name and the fate of the Hindu monarch that headed the allies against him?

5. Where, and when, was the battle fought by which the reign of Shah Jehan was brought to a close? What was the character of his reign? What was the fate of his son Shuja? By whom, on what pretexts, and in what circumstances were other two of his sons put to death?

6. Write, in the form of a chronological table, a list of the chief events in the history of the Mahratta power.

7. Who were the parties that formed the treaty of Bassein? Mention its date, its terms, and its consequences.

8. Give a sketch of the rise and progress of the Burmese power. Under what governor-general did the first Burmese war break out? State the leading events of the first and second campaigns. How do you account for the various disasters and the vast expenditure of this war? What provinces were annexed at its close? Contrast their present with their former condition.

9. Review briefly the administration of Lord William Bentinck; and give a geographical description of the two principalities which he annexed to the British territories.

10. Give a description of Jerusalem in its most flourishing state.

11. What occasioned the revolt of the ten tribes? What two kingdoms were then established? Whom did the tribes that had revolted choose for their first king? Mention some particulars of his history.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. Explain what is meant by the pressure exerted by a fluid at any point of an immersed surface. What is the direction of the pressure, and how is it measured? Distinguish clearly between the *total* pressure and a *resultant* pressure on an immersed surface.

2. Establish the formulæ $W = V\rho g$ and $W = SV$, and explain the difference between the units of weight assumed in either.

If one inch be the unit of *length*, what must the unit of

time be that the formula $W = V \rho g$ may give the weight in ounces.

3. Prove that when a uniform fluid is at rest under the action of gravity only, the pressure at every point in the same horizontal plane is the same.

4. A hemispherical bowl with a small hole at the end of its axis is placed with its rim *downwards* on a horizontal table Find the weight of the bowl if the water *begins* to flow under the rim the moment the bowl becomes filled by pouring water through the hole.

5. Investigate the conditions of a body floating in a fluid.

A tumbler is nearly filled with tepid water; a lump of ice is then placed in the water; the moment the ice floats freely the water is exactly level with the rim of the tumbler. Explain whether the water will or will not overflow as the ice melts.

6. Define specific gravity. Explain how the specific gravity of a fluid may be found by means of the common hydrometer.

7. What is meant by the *elastic force* of air? How does it vary at a given temperature?

8. Describe the construction and mode of action of the airpump. If the capacity of the cylinder be 10 cubic inches, and that of the receiver be 90 cubic inches, find the quantity of air contained in the receiver after six complete strokes.

9. Describe the construction, the mode of filling and graduating, and the use of a thermometer.

A Fahrenheit and a Centigrade thermometer are hung side by side. The Fahrenheit thermometer stands at 68°, find what degree the Centigrade thermometer indicates.

10. Explain how the indications of the barometer are affected by changes of temperature.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of velocities, and show how to find the relative velocity of one moving point with respect to another moving point, the velocities of both points being given.

What are the velocities of the highest and lowest points of a carriage wheel of radius two feet, as it rolls along at the rate of six miles an hour, (1) relatively to the centre of the wheel, (2) relatively to the ground?

2. State how acceleration is measured, and explain clearly how an acceleration is represented by a straight line.

Prove the formula $s = \frac{f t^2}{2}$ for uniformly accelerated motion from rest.

3. Explain what considerations give rise to our notion of the difference of the masses of two bodies.

Assuming that the force varies as the mass it moves and the velocity it generates in that mass in a given time, show under what conditions as to the units of force mass and acceleration we can make use of the formula $P = Mf$.

If the weight of the unit of mass be the unit of force, and a foot the unit of space, show that the unit of time is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{32.2}}$ seconds.

4. Show how Atwood's machine may be used to demonstrate that the attraction of the earth on a mass is proportional to that mass.

If the two larger weights used in the machine be each a pound, and the smaller weight which is lifted off be a quarter of an ounce, show that the velocity generated in four seconds will be approximately that of one foot per second.

5. Give a short description of the solar system, and state reasons for believing in the orbital motion of the earth about the sun.

6. Define the Right Ascension and North Polar distance of a heavenly body, and give a brief account of the methods of observing them.

Account for the continual increase in the longitudes of stars, while their latitudes do not alter.

7. What is the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day? Show how to convert any given sidereal interval of time into the corresponding mean solar interval.

Explain the necessity for and the method of correcting the calendar by means of leap-years.

8. Describe and explain the apparent motion of the planet Jupiter among the stars, and show why he appears most brilliant to the naked eye when on the meridian about midnight.

Exhibit in a diagram his phases at different positions in his orbit.

9. Show how the sun's distance from the earth may be calculated by either of the two following methods:

(1) Observations of Mars at opposition.

(2) Observations of Venus when transiting the sun's disk.

N. B.—*One* of these methods *only* is to be described.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Describe various methods of solving the problem of the connexion of mind with matter, and criticise them. Give your own opinion as to the solubility of the problem.

In what way has attention been considered a link of connexion?

2. Payne divides Particular Desires into two classes. Enumerate the Desires belonging to each class, and justify both arrangement and enumeration.

3. Discuss the different opinions of Reid, Payne, and Stewart with reference to the faculties,—Memory, Imagination, and Conception.

4. Prove that our knowledge of the relations of objects and our knowledge of objects themselves are not gained by the same faculty.

5. Explain (*a*) the process of formation of a general idea; (*b*) the use and value of general terms. Comment on the differing views of Stewart and Payne with reference to general terms.

6. "Thus abstraction, classification, and generalization are the result of suggestion." Explain at length this statement.

7. Analyse Attention, and define Habit.

8. Discriminate, (1) Reason and Reasoning; (2) Conception and Perception; (3) Envy and Emulation; Sensation and Emotion; (5) Regret and Remorse; (6) Envy and Jealousy.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. Nesfield, M. A.

1. State Wayland's theory as to the origin of the impression of right and wrong; and state the theory of Association which he rejects.

2. "If such a faculty as a Moral Sense had been bestowed, it would have been bestowed universally."

State and examine Wayland's reply to this argument.

3. What does happiness consist in? What moral light can be derived from observing and studying actions in their capacity of producing happiness?

4. Self-love, Reciprocity, Benevolence,—define and distinguish these; and indicate under general heads the rules of action belonging to each of them.

5. What prohibitions are included under the Law of Veracity? What are the grounds of the obligation to truthfulness?

6. State the several modes of converting A, E, I, O, taking x and y as the subject and predicate of each proposition.

Convert the following propositions:—

(*a.*) He that is of God heareth my words.

(*b.*) Few books are entirely free from error.

(*c.*) None but the virtuous are happy.

(*d.*) All that are wise are not prosperous.

(*e.*) A few books were worth reading.

(*f.*) Nothing is heavier than Platina.

(*g.*) It is an intensely cold climate that is sufficient to freeze quicksilver.

7. Describe and distinguish fully the following:

(*a.*) Contrary terms, contradictory terms.

(*b.*) Direct proof, indirect proof.

(*c.*) Syllogism, Petitio Principii.

8. What rules does Logic furnish for the process of Division? Exemplify by dividing "Semi-logical Fallacy."

9. Analyse the following arguments, and test their validity:—

(*a.*) No gambler can be called wise, because no one is wise who is not honest.

(*b.*) All the passengers on board the ship were a mixed

multitude of various ages and stations; those that were rescued, when the ship sank, were passengers on board; therefore those who were rescued were a mixed multitude.

(*c.*) To call you an animal is to speak truth; to call you a spendthrift is to call you an animal; therefore to call you a spendthrift is to speak truth.

(*d.*) War is productive of evil; therefore peace is likely to be productive of good.

(*e.*) Some poisons are vegetable; no poisons are useful drugs; therefore some useful drugs are not vegetable.

(*f.*) Theft is a crime; theft was encouraged by the laws of Sparta: therefore the laws of Sparta encouraged crime.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner:—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. Define the Parabola. Define and exemplify in the figure of a Parabola the following terms: *Latus Rectum: Subnormal: Subtangent: Parameter.*

If the perpendicular distance of the focus of a Parabola from its directrix be four inches, what is the perpendicular distance between the directrix and the semi-ordinate, whose length is eight inches?

2. Show how to draw a pair of tangents to a Parabola from an external point.

Find the focus and axis of the Parabola which touches the straight lines OA and OB at the points A and B.

3. Explain what is meant by the tangent to a curve; and prove that the tangent to the ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances at the point of contact.

4. When are two diameters of an ellipse said to be *conjugate* to each other? Prove that the sum of the squares

on conjugate semi-diameters is equal to the sum of the squares on the semi-axes.

5. Define the Hyperbola. Show that the rectangle contained by the perpendiculars drawn from the foci on to any tangent is equal to the square on the semi-axis minor.

6. Explain what is meant by an asymptote to a curve. Prove that the diagonals of the rectangle formed by drawing tangents to the Hyperbola and its conjugate through their vertices are asymptotes to the Hyperbola.

PNP′ is a double ordinate of the axis of a Hyperbola whose asymtpotes are at right angles to each other. Show that the line drawn through P′ perpendicular to AP passes through A′; A and A′ being the vertices of the Hyperbola.

7. A circle intersects a conic section in four points P Q R and S. Show that the straight lines P Q and R S are equally inclined to the axis of the conic section.

8. What is a right cone? Show that the curve in which a right cone is intersected by a plane which makes an angle with the axis equal to the semi-vertical angle of the cone is Parabola. Where will its focus be situated?

9. A small portion of a conic section is drawn on paper. Give a *geometrical* construction to test whether it be part of a Parabola, Ellipse or Hyperbola.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define a small pencil of rays, a geometrical focus, and show that the focus of a small pencil of rays diverging from one focus of an ellipse converges to the other focus after reflexion at the curve.

2. Establish the formula for the geometrical focus of a small pencil of rays directly refracted at a spherical surface.

3. Define the geometrical image formed by reflexion or refraction at a surface, and point out in what case only it coincides with the visible image.

Find the size and position of the image of a small object seen through a sphere ($\mu = \frac{2}{3}$) of one inch radius, the object being held at a distance of one inch from the sphere.

Show whether the image will be real or virtual, erect or inverted, and visible or invisible to an eye held close to the sphere at the extremity of the diameter which bisects the small object.

4. Establish the formulæ (1) $\phi + \psi - i =$ deviation

(2) $\phi' + \psi' = i$

for the refraction of a ray through a prism in a principal plane, where i is the refracting angle of the prism, ϕ, ψ, the angles of incidence and emergence, and ϕ', ψ', the corresponding angles of refraction.

If the prism have its refracting angle 30°, find the least value of the index of refraction, in order that no ray may be able to pass through.

5. Define a lens and show how to determine whether its focal length is positive or negative.

From what point must a pencil of rays diverge in order that they may emerge in a state of parallelism after refraction though a convex lens of focal length one inch?

6. What is meant by the solar spectrum? Describe how it is obtained, and show by means of a diagram how it can be viewed through two convex lenses.

7. Describe the human eye, and explain why the most distinct vision is generally given by parallel pencils; also that pencils falling on the eye in a state of convergence have no visual effect.

8. Explain clearly how the vision of distant objects is is aided by the telescope.

Trace the course of a pencil of rays through the astronomical telescope, by which a distant point near the axis is viewed.

Show also by what arrangement the formation of the image at the focus of the object glass by centrical pencils only is secured.

9. Calculate the radius of the primary rainbow for a given colour.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. Give an idea of the intimate constitution of matter, according to the atomic theory; explain the three states of bodies, and support your explanation by some example.

2. What is meant by a chemical equivalent? give some synonymous expressions for the same, and state the reasons leading to the adoption of these equivalents in chemistry.

3. What system is generally adopted, 1st, in chemical nomenclature; 2nd, in the selection of symbols, and notations for chemical formulæ? Give some examples.

4. Describe the analytic preparation of carbonic acid, the process of its liquefaction and solidification; adding a few experiments illustrative of its properties.

5. Write down the formula of each of the following substances: sulphuric acid, nitrate of potass, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, sesquioxide of aluminium, alum or sulphate of alumina, and potass.

6. Give one test for each of the following bodies in solution: protosulphate of iron, perchloride of iron, protosalts of copper, nitrate of silver.

7. Explain fully, by the chemical theory, the production of an electric current in the simple voltaic arrangement

in which a slip of amalgamated zinc is connected with a similar slip of copper, both being immersed in a vessel containing dilute hydrochloric acid.

8. Describe the astatic galvanometer, stating the principles of its action in detecting the direction and in measuring the relative strength of weak currents.

9. Give a detailed explanation of the process employed in electrotyping to procure a copper mould, which is supposed to be required of a given weight.

10. Give Faraday's laws of electrolysis, and exemplify the same in the decomposition of water by a voltameter.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. Describe some of the principal phenomena of capillarity. State the experimental laws of the ascent and depression of liquids in capillary tubes, and of the attraction and repulsions between floating bodies.

2. Describe Hope's experiment to illustrate the maximum density of water. What important part does this phenomenon play in the economy of nature?

3. Distinguish between vaporisation, evaporation, and ebullition. State the laws of ebullition, and describe some experiments to illustrate the influence of pressure on the boiling point.

4. Describe the ice calorimeter, and how specific heats are determined by it. What quantity of ice would be required to reduce 10 lbs. of water from the temperature 80° F. to 40° F.?

5. Explain what is meant by "mobile equilibrium of temperature." State Newton's law of cooling. Prove

that if a body be exposed to a constant source of heat, it will ultimately arrive at a constant temperature.

6. Give a short account of the dynamical theory of heat, and the principle of the conservation of energy. Explain why two pieces of ice when rubbed violently together melt.

7. Describe and explain the principle of the Leyden jar. How would you effect the explosion of gunpowder by the discharge of a Leyden jar ?

8. What are the laws of distribution and tension of electricity on an insulated metallic sphere and on an insulated conductor of an ellipsoidal form ? Explain what is meant by the "power of points."

9. Give a general description of the electric state of the atmosphere. What are the supposed causes of atmospheric electricity ? What is meant by the "return shock ?"

10. State Ampère's memoria technica for determining the directive action of currents on magnets. A current in the magnetic meridian passing below a horizontal needle causes a deflection of the north pole towards the east; what is the direction of the current ?

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. Illustrate by some examples the principle followed by nature in the perfecting of animals.

2. Give the bases of the four primary divisions of the animal kingdom, in the natural classification, with a type for each.

3. Describe the characteristic features of dentition in

Ruminants and Carnivora; enumerate the principal species of Ruminants found in India.

4. Give a full account of the manner of living of the Canadian Beaver.

5. Enumerate the principal parts of the skeleton in Birds, insisting upon the differences between these and the corresponding parts in Mammals.

6. Refer to their respective class the following: the Giraffe—the Manchot—the Turtle—the Shark—the Oyster—the Holothuria.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. Willson, B. A.

1. Name and describe the principal organic tissues of animals.

2. How is digestion of food effected? Name the principal organs which take part in it, and the series of functions of which it is the result.

3. Describe the circulation of the blood, and how it is aërated in the class Mammalia.

4. What are the peculiarities of the blood discs in the various classes of animals; and in which are they the largest?

5. Describe the different modes of respiration in the vertebrata.

6. What is the process which is called assimilation?

7. What are the constituent parts of a nervous system? Describe the nervous apparatus in man, naming the most important parts of which it is composed.

8. How is voice produced? How has this been proved? What is pronunciation, and what are its organs?

B. L Examination, 1870.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. Ingram.

1. Define Jurisprudence; with what other sciences is it closely connected?

2. Define the following words, "sanction," a "sin," a "vice," a "crime." What is a law in the proper sense of the word, and in what other senses is it used?

3. What is, according to Mr. Maine, the essential difference between ancient and modern society with reference to the legal status of a member of society?

4. What advantages resulted from the adoption of written codes in early societies?

5. Explain the terms; "Jus Gentium," "Natural Law," "Law of Nature and Nations," "Social Contract."

6. What do you understand by the expression "Common Law?" Is it actually unwritten? What are the sources of English Common Law?

7. Define fully "allegiance," "alien." A war breaks out between England and France. How may it affect Hindus who have had dealings with French merchants resident in France?

8. What is "the conflict of laws?" Five men might be seen seated at the same table in a Calcutta hotel all governed by different laws.

9. Give the rules which are laid down for the interpretation of Legislative enactments.

10. What two fundamental maxims of the English constitution virtually vest the supreme power in the House of Commons?

11. What do you understand by Supreme Power? What are the three kinds of government according to Blackstone? What are their respective excellencies and defects?

12. How do Morality and Legality differ from each other? Are they distinguished in the early stages of society?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—Mr. Wilkinson.

1. Explain the right of Inheritance, and say whether it is a natural or a political right.

2. Is the right of occupancy founded on the implied assent of all mankind, or does it spring from the act of occupation itself? By what writers are these different theories respectively maintained?

3. Land is given by deed to A "and his assigns for ever." What estate was thus vested in him, and did it make any difference if the land were so given by will? What is the rule of construction now provided by Section 28 of 7 Will. IV and 1 Vict. cap 26? Has this rule of construction been applied to India?

4. What is meant by the right of representation and explain the meaning of taking "per stirpes" and "per capita?" How far does the right of representation extend by the English law?

(1) As regards descendants and ascendants?

(2) As regards collaterals?

Does the right exist in Hindu and Mahomedan Law?

5. What is the difference between property in possession and property in action? Into what two kinds is property in possession divided, and give instances of each?

State the facts and the points decided in Armorz *v.* Delamiric.

6. State the several species of title to things personal, and mention some instances in which goods and chattels may be acquired by occupancy.

7. How far can a Hindu in Bengal alienate self-acquired and moveable ancestral property by gift *inter vivos* and by Will? Does the Law current in Benares and Mithila differ in either case from that of Bengal? How do you account for the use of Wills among Hindus, and to what extent does their use prevail?

8. To what extent can a Mahomedan who leaves relatives dispose of his property? What is meant in Mahomedan Law by the terms sharers, residuaries, and distant kindred?

9 A Mahomedan dies leaving six daughters, three true grandmothers, and three paternal uncles, what is the share of each?

10. When a Hindu dies, leaving a son, a grandson whose father is deceased, and a great grandson whose father and father's father are dead, how does his property descend?

11. By English Law as it obtains in India under the Succession Act, how would the moveable and immoveable property of a woman dying intestate be divided who left—

1. A husband and two children?
2. A husband, and father and mother?
3. A husband, and no next of kin?

12. What are the different forms of adoption in Hindu Law allowed in the present age, and what is necessary to a valid adoption? What are the chief authorities on this branch of law?

13. According to the tenets of the Shea sect, the right

of inheritance proceeds from three sources; what are they, and who are they who succeed by virtue of each source?

LAND TENURES, PROPERTY, REVENUE LAWS.

Examiner.—Mr. Ingram.

1. What were the objects aimed at by Government in the perpetual settlement? What omission was acknowledged to exist in it, and when was the omission remedied?

2. What was the settlement known as that of Todar Mull's? Give an account of the state in which the English found the revenues of Bengal with reference to the condition of the ryots, and the exactions of the zemindars?

3. Explain the following terms: The "assal" or original rate, "sair collections," "nunkar," "malikhana," "abwab," "canoongoe," "khas management."

4. Explain fully the law of enhancement and abatement of rent. Supposing the land held by a tenant with a right of occupancy to have doubled in value without the assistance of the ryot, to whom does the increase go, and how is it divided?

5. What is a "Talookdar," a "Patnidar," a "Ghatwalli Tenure?" How many kinds of ryots are recognised by Act X. 1859?

6. Mention the general rights of a landlord, and of a tenant under the same Act.

7. What different periods of limitation are fixed by Act X. 1859, and how are they affected by the subsequent limitation Act XIV. of 1859?

8. What is rent and what is revenue? What evils attended the first introduction of the sales laws, and how were these evils subsequently remedied?

9. What title does a purchaser get at a sale for arrears of Government revenue? What is such an arrear as makes the estate liable to be sold?

10. Give the general provisions as to the manner of conducting a sale for arrears of Government revenue.

11. What are the rights of a purchaser of a permanently settled estate sold for its arrears of revenue, and what of an estate not permanently settled?

12. When does minority cease in India, of an Englishman, of a Hindu, of a Mahomedan, of an owner of an estate under the Court of Wards.

CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—Mr. Wilkinson.

1. Define a contract, and what are its essentials. Is there any exception to the general rule of law that no cause or consideration is necessary to the validity of a contract under seal?

2. In the following cases, where there are legal and illegal considerations for the same entire contract, or where there is one entire consideration for two several contracts, and one contract is for performance of an illegal act, or where there are several considerations for separate and distinct contracts and one is good and the other bad, can the contract or contracts be enforced?

3. Define Liquidated Damages; and say whether in a contract containing stipulations for the performance of several things, and the damages from the non-performance of some of them are capable of being measured by a precise sum, and one sum is stipulated to be paid as "liquidated damages" in respect of the non-performance

of the contract generally, is the whole sum recoverable or not, and why? Give an authority.

4. What is a mortgage; and what is its effect at Common Law and in Equity with regard to the thing mortgaged? What is the Law which governs mortgages in the mofussil? Give examples of the various kinds of mortgages in use in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

5. What is a Charter party; and what are the customary stipulations entered into by the owner or master and charterer of the ship respectively?

6. Define Bailment. State the facts and points decided in Coggs *v.* Bernard.

7. What is a Partnership, and mention the different kinds of partnership? What points were decided in Waugh *v.* Carver?

8. Is there any difference between the position of Brokers and Factors, as between them and their principals and the public with whom they transact business for their principals? If a factor sells goods as his own and the buyer knows nothing of any principal, may the buyer set off any demand he may have on the factor against the demand for the goods made by the principal?

9. In what cases will the giving of time by a creditor to the principal debtor for the payment of his debt release the surety and when will it not? What is the effect of releasing one of several co-sureties from the payment of a debt on the liability of the others?

10. What is a Bill of Exchange? What is the meaning of the terms "Blank endorsement" and "Special Endorsement" and the effect of each?

If a Bill of Exchange endorsed generally and handed over by a person competent to endorse it, is afterwards

stolen and the thief delivers it to a party who receives it without notice of the theft, can the party negotiate the bill or one upon it? Give an authority.

11. What is a Bank Note; and how does the property in it pass, and why does it so pass? Give the leading authority on these points.

12. A person orders goods and before delivery dies; is the personal representative bound to receive them? Give instances of contracts which the executors or administrators of a deceased person are not bound to perform.

13. What persons are generally incapable of entering into contracts, and in what cases will the law uphold their contracts?

14. A enters into a contract with B for the performance of a particular act or duty, and in case of non-performance it is agreed that A shall pay such a sum as a third party shall award, and that B shall not sue in Court for damages. Is B procluded from suing or not, and why?

EVIDENCE—CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Examiner.—Mr. Wilkinson.

1. Into what three classes may the principles of evidence be reduced?

2. Define a "judicial oath," and say what amount of belief is necessary to enable a person to be sworn; what persons are incapable of taking a judicial oath?

3. What is hearsay evidence, and how is it divided—Upon what grounds is it excluded, and in what cases is it admitted? Give instances of kinds of evidence which are excluded on the ground of public policy.

4. Upon the examination of a witness in chief, leading

questions are not to be asked, what is meant by leading questions, and in what cases are they permissible?

5. To what extent is a witness bound to answer criminating questions? Is there any difference between the English Law and the Law of Evidence in this country in this respect?

6. What is the Evidence Act applicable to the High Courts of this country, and state its provisions respecting the admissibility of the evidence of husband and wife, and of interested persons, also as to the admission of secondary evidence of contents &c. of an original document out of reach of process?

7. In what cases is a party allowed to contradict his own witness?

8. What are judgments *in rem*? What cases do they comprehend and against whom are they admissible and why? How are judgments of inferior courts and foreign judgments proved?

9. Is there any, and if so what, difference respecting dying declarations being received in evidence between the English and Indian Law?

10. In what cases may a dependant be arrested before judgment, and what is the procedure to be followed in such cases?

11. How are summonses upon a defendant resident within the jurisdiction of another court, and also out of the British territories in India to be served?

12. How is an attachment of property in execution of a decree for money to be made in the following cases:—

1*st*. When the property consists of goods, chattels or other moveable property in the hands of the defendant?

2*ndly*. When similar property to which the defendant is entitled is subject to a lien of some other person?

3rdly. When the property consists of debts, not being negotiable instruments, or shares of a public company?

13. When a person has been wrongly dispossessed from his jote, in suing to recover possession and mesne profits, can he sue for both in one action in the civil courts, or must he bring two suits, one for possession under Act X, of 1859, and the other for mesne profits in the civil court?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. Ingram.

1. What are the punishments provided by the Penal Code, and what are the provisions as to forfeiture?

2. Give the general exceptions mentioned in the penal code, and how do they affect the onus of proof?

3. What are the rights of self defence given by the Penal Code?

4. What is an abetment, and how many kinds of abetment are there? Define an "act" and an "offence."

5. Define an "unlawful assembly," a "riot," an "affray," an "assault."

6. Two men, of the age of 30 each, fight a duel; one is killed, what crime has the survivor committed?

7. What is the rule in England as to crimes committed by a married woman in the presence of her husband; what is the rule here?

8. Define "culpable homicide," "murder," "theft," "grievous hurt," "hurt," "extortion," "robbery," "dacoity."

9. Give and define the offences against marriage.

10. Draw out a draft charge of (1) murder, (2) theft, (3) extortion, (4) adultery.

11. Explain the nature and constitution of a Jury, (1) in the Presidency towns, (2) under the Criminal Procedure Code.

12. Give fully the right of appeal in Criminal cases, (1) in the High Courts in the Presidency towns in their original criminal jurisdiction, (2) under the Procedure Code.

L. C. E. Examination, 1869.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{\cdot 02 \times \cdot 9 \times \cdot 15 - \cdot 14 \times \cdot 06 \times \cdot 03 + \cdot 13 \times \cdot 01 \times \cdot 04}{\cdot 05 \times \cdot 04 \times \cdot 03}$ and take the square root of ·049 to 4 places of decimals.

2. If 21 men can earn Rs. 147. 14 as. in 30 days; how much can 100 men earn in 57 days?

3. A room is 40 ft. long, 20 ft. 6 in. broad, and 18 ft. 9 in. high, and has 6 doors, each measuring 12 ft. by 5 ft.; find the cost of plastering the walls at 3 as. a square yard.

4. What sum must a person invest in the 4 per cents. when they are selling at $94\frac{1}{4}$ in order to get a clear income of Rs. 2500 per annum?

5. A shop-keeper buys 4,246 yards of cloth for Rs. 3,378·12 as.; at how much per yard must he sell it to make a profit of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

6. If $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ and $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$, find the value of $x^2 + xy + y^2$.

Simplify — (1) .... $\dfrac{x^6 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 6}$

(2) .. $\left\{ (x-y)^2 + 4xy \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ (x+y)^2 - 4xy \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left\{ \dfrac{x^4 - y^4}{x - y} + 2xy\,(x+y) \right\}^{\frac{2}{3}}$

7. If $a : b :: b : c :: c : d$ show that $a : b :: \sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{d}$ and $(a+b)(c+d) = (b+c)^2$.

8. Solve the equations:

(1).... $ax^2 - (a+b)\,x + a + b + c = 0$

(2).... $2\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x+4} = 1.$

(3).... $\left.\begin{aligned} c\,(bx + ay) &= axy \\ c\,(ax - by) &= bxy \end{aligned}\right\}$

(4).... $\left.\begin{aligned} 27x + 2y + 3z &= 40 \\ x - y + z &= 3 \\ 2x + 4y - 3z &= 12 \end{aligned}\right\}$

9. The first term of an Arith. Prog. is — 2, the common difference 2; find the number of terms whose sum is 40.

Insert 4 Arithmetical means between 4 and — 1.

10. Given the first term and common ratio of a Geometric series, find the sum of n terms.

Sum the series:

(1).. $a^n + a^{n-1}\gamma + a^{n-2}\gamma^2 + \ldots + a\gamma^{n-1} + \gamma^n.$

(2).. $\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{2}{3^2} + \dfrac{3}{3^3} + \dfrac{4}{3^4} + \ldots$ to n terms.

11. Find the middle term of $(a-b)^{20}$. Expand $(a^2 - x^2)^{-1}$ to 5 terms and find the rth term

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. If A^1, B^1, C^1, D^1, be points in the sides of a parallelogram A B C D taken in order such that $A A^1 = B B^1 = C C^1 = D D^1$ then will $A^1 B^1 C^1 D^1$ also be a parallelogram.

2. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle: but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is greater than a right angle: and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is less than a right angle.

3. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.

4. If the perpendicular drawn from the vertex of a triangle to the base be a mean proportional between the segments of the base, show that the triangle is right-angled.

5. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

6. Show that the tangent to a parabola makes equal angles with the axis and with focal distance of point of contact.

7. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.

8. Prove that all parallelograms described about an ellipse, having their sides parallel to a pair of conjugate diameters, are of equal area.

9. Show that the area of an ellipse is to the area of the auxiliary circle as the semiaxis minor is to the semiaxis major.

10. If the normal at any point P of an hyperbola meet the transverse axis in G: then.

$$S G : S P :: C S : C A$$

11. If the tangent at any point P of a hyperbola meet

the asymptotes in L and l: then the area of the triangle L C l is equal to the rectangle contained by AC, and BC.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Prove the formulæ:

$$\text{Sin}\,(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\frac{\cos B - \cos A}{\cos A + \cos B} = \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B)$$

$$\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2 \sin A - \sin 2A}{2 \sin A + \sin 2A}$$

$$\frac{\tan A + \sec A}{\cot A + \text{cosec}\, A} = \tan\left(45 + \frac{A}{2}\right) \tan \frac{A}{2}$$

2. Show that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

Express the sine of any angle in terms of the sides.

3. Express the area of a triangle, (1) in terms of two sides and the included angle, (2) in terms of the sides.

In a triangle ABC sides $a = 400$, $b = 500$, $c = 600$: find the area.

log 5 = ·6989700	log 9·9215 = ·9965773
log 3 = ·4771213	log 9·9216 = ·9965817
log 7 = ·8450980	

4. In a triangle ABC, side $a = 200$, $b = 180$, angle $C = 55°$ find the angles A and B.

log 19 = 1·2787536	log cot 27°· 30′ = 10·2835233
	log tan. 5°· 46′ = 9·0042721
	diff. for 10″ = 2103

5. A surveyor wishing to know the distance of a point C measures a line AB of 1000 yards in length, and observes

the angles BAC and ABC to be 70° and 60° respectively, find the distance AC. Given log 3 and log 5 (question 3).

log 11305 = 4·0532706 log sin 50° = 9·8842540

log 11306 = 4·0533090

6. Two observers in the same horizontal plane at a distance of 200 yards from each other observed the altitude and bearing of the top of a tower: to one the altitude was 60° and bearing S. W.—to the other the altitude was 45° and bearing W; show that the height of the tower $= \frac{200\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4-\sqrt{6}}}$.

7. A sphere of metal one foot in diameter is drawn out into a cylindrical wire a mile long; find its thickness.

8. If a cone, the diameter of whose base is equal to its slant height, be enveloped in a sphere, and the sphere be enveloped in a cylinder: show that the respective volumes are as 9 : 32 : 48.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces to be true for *direction*, prove it for *magnitude*.

The three diagonals of the three adjacent faces of a cube which meet represent three forces acting at a point: show that their resultant is equal to twice the diagonal of the cube.

2. Prove that the moment of the resultant of any two forces, whose directions meet, about any point in the plane of the forces is equal to the sum of the moments of the components about the same point.

3. Find the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a particle, the forces all lying in one plane.

Forces P, 2P, 3P act on a particle in directions parallel to the sides of an equilateral triangle: find their resultant.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Show that every body has one and only one such point.

A heavy rod 10 feet long has a string 20 feet long attached to its ends, and passing over a smooth peg: find the position in which it will rest when its centre of gravity divides its length in the ratio of 2 : 3.

5. When is a machine said to work to *mechanical advantage?* Find the ratio of P to W in that system of pullies when each hangs by a separate string and all the pullies are equally heavy, the strings being vertical.

6. Find the ratio of P to W on a rough inclined plane.

A body weighing $\sqrt{2}$ lbs. is placed on a rough inclined plane, the angle of inclination being 45.° The coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$: find in what direction a force of $\sqrt{3}-1$ must act on the body just to support it.

7. Define uniform acceleration. A particle has at a particular instant a velocity v, and during a subsequent time t is acted on by a constant accelerating force f in the direction of v. Show that in time t it will move over a space $s = vt + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.

8. Show that the time of sliding down all chords of a vertical circle from the highest point is constant.

9. A body is projected in a given oblique direction and acted on by gravity: show that its path will be a parabola. Find the velocity and direction of projection in order that the body may pass horizontally through a given point.

10. If two imperfectly elastic falls moving in opposite direction impinge directly: find their velocities after impact.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Prove that the pressure at any point below the surface of a uniform fluid at rest and acted on by gravity only will vary as the depth of the point below the surface.

2. Find the conditions under which a body will float in a given fluid.

A raft 30 feet long, 10 feet wide and 20 inches deep, is made of material whose specific gravity is ·35: find the greatest weight it can support in water.

3. A rectangular sluice gate, measuring 5 feet in width and 10 feet in depth, is supported by the sides of a canal: if the water be level with the top on one side and reach half way upon the other, find the pressure of the gate on the sides.

4. Describe the Barometer. Explain how it may be used for the determination of the difference of height of two stations.

5. Describe the siphon, and explain its action.

A siphon is filled with water and the end of the shorter leg placed in a vessel containing mercury, the longer end hanging over the side: both ends being opened simultaneously, describe the motion which takes place, and point out the condition that the mercury may run out through the siphon.

6. Describe Smeaton's air pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes.

7. State the laws of reflexion and refraction of light. Explain the formation of an image of an object by a plane mirror, and find its position.

8. If a small pencil of rays parallel to the axis be incident on a refracting hemisphere whose base is silvered: find the geometrical focus after emergence.

9. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a convex lens.

10. Explain how vision is assisted by using a Telescope. Describe the common Astronomical Telescope.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner.—LIEUT. CRICHTON, R. E.

1. State the objects to be considered in choosing a line for a road.

2. Describe a pucca road, as usually made, on level ground, and on a hill side.

3 Make a specification for a brick metalled road passing through low ground, the flood level being three feet.

4. Describe culverts: how should they be constructed so as not to necessitate raising the road?

5. Describe the process of blasting.

6. What objects are to be considered in choosing a site for a railway passenger and goods station?

7. In railway carriages what means are used to lessen the effects of violent shocks?

8. On what does the speed of an Engine depend?

9. State the general qualifications required in permanent way.

10. Give the rule for finding the weight of a yard of rail supported at intervals.

11. How are rails laid on a curve? Give the rule.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner.—MR. J. M. SCOTT, M. A.

1. The same simplicity does not exist with regard to the calculations of the strength of substances exposed to direct

compression in the direction of their lengths, as in the case of direct tension:—Explain this, giving the formulæ for the first mentioned case, and show which of them should be used in calculating the supporting power of piles.

2. The strength of a beam varies as $a\frac{B D^2}{L}$. Explain this.

3. It is frequently stated that a beam is twice as strong with a uniformly distributed load, as with the same load hung at the centre: point out the inaccuracy in this, and show how the amended statement is proved.

4. Explain the process of designing a plate girder, and state what data are required.

5. Make a drawing of a single arched brick bridge—span 20 feet, height of abutments 12 feet, the other dimensions in accordance with any formulæ in common use. If the brickwork weigh 120 lbs. per cubic foot, find whether the abutment has been made thick enough to support the arch.

6. What are Rondelet's rules for the thickness of walls of houses?

7. Two rafters A B and A C are each 23 feet long and the tie beam is 36 feet long, calculate the strain on it from a weight of 1·5 tons at A.

8. A rectangular wall of brickwork 20 feet high and 2 feet thick sustains at its summit a certain pressure on each foot of its length. If the pressure be inclined at an angle of 45°, find its amount when it will overthrow the wall.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What is meant by the coefficient of contraction? how is it determined? and whence arises the necessity for such a coefficient?

2. Describe the different forms of adjutages in use, explaining the effect of each.

3. The 42 inch main to supply Calcutta with water has a total length of about 12½ miles and a fall of about 12 feet. Calculate the number of gallons delivered in 24 hours.

4. Calculate the diameter of a pipe which would convey the same quantity of water as three pipes similar to that in the preceding question.

5. Describe in detail, with sketches, any one of the methods that have been adopted to ensure a constant discharge from an orifice, with a variable head.

6. Describe the falls on the Ganges and Baree Doab canals.

7. Show how a canal may be carried—

(*a.*) Over a torrent.

(*b.*) Under a torrent.

(*c.*) Across a torrent on the same level.

8. Two distinct systems of canals exist in India. What are they, and how do the physical conditions of the country determine the system to be adopted?

9. Mention some points of interest that have been determined by the success of the Cauvery works.

10. Describe the spurs that have been created on the Mahanuddee river to protect the Cuttack revetment wall.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. Make a sketch of an ordinary Queen post truss for a span of 30 feet and a weight of about 66 lbs. per square foot, shewing the principal dimensions, and the methods of fastening each part.

2. Suppose the angle of repose of stones forming the vousoirs of an arch is 33,° and their weight 145 lbs. per cubic foot, the span of the arch being 28 feet, and its rise 6 feet, thickness of vousoirs 1½ feet, the trusses forming the centres being 5 feet asunder. Calculate the pressure on the centres arising from the vousoirs up to the point where they make an angle of 60° with the horizon.

3. Describe the various means of striking centres, and the different ways sand has been used for the purpose.

4. Make free hand sketches of a fished joint and a scarfed joint, showing also some of the modifications of each.

5. What is a crank? What are its dead points, and how should two cranks be placed on the same axis?

6. Given two wheels, whose axes intersect at any angle: show how to transmit motion from one to the other by means of guide pulleys.

7. Give explanatory sketches of the governor, and of the water regulator of a steam engine.

8. Describe any form of parallel motion with which you are acquainted.

9. What are the different forms of water wheels? and how does the water act in each?

10. Find a train of wheels to connect the hour wheel of a clock with a wheel which revolves once in a lunation, or in 29 days, 12 hours, 45 minutes, nearly.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner.—LIEUTENANT CRICHTON, R. E.

1. Describe English and Flemish bond; how is iron used in building walls?

2. How should putlocks be supported in the walls, and how should old and new masonry be joined together?

3. Building in damp soil, how would you provide against damp rising in the house?

4. Describe the methods of forming foundations, for heavy buildings on swampy ground?

5. In foundations of retaining walls, what are the chief considerations?

6. How is unequal settlement above and below openings for doors, &c., guarded against?

7. What are the usual methods of fastening chowkuts to walls? state their advantages?

8. What are wooden bricks, how should they be placed so as to give a firm hold to screws?

9. Describe briefly the principle kinds of wrought iron bridges, including Warren's patent?

10. Draw out a specification for an ordinary double storied house, stating clearly the precautions to be taken in each stage of the work to prevent failure. Give the thickness of the walls, considering roof as pucka terrace and rooms of ordinary size.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner.—LIEUTENANT CRICHTON, R. E.

1. What are the processes for preserving stone?

2. Describe the manufacture of pucka bricks in clamps with coal fuel?

3. What is the difference between mortar made with pure and impure lime?

4. Describe preparation of mortar with stone lime, and kunkur lime.

5. Describe Captain H. D. Y. Scotts' cement.

9. What are the chief points to be attended to in applying mortar?

7. What is the difference between concrete and Béton? in what situations should each be used? and which is the superior? Give your reasons.

8. What appearances are to be looked for in choosing timber?

9. What methods do you know for seasoning timber? What are their advantages and disadvantages?

10. Describe Bessemer's process for the conversion of cast into wrought iron?

GEODESY.

Examiner.—LIEUTENANT CRICHTON, R. E.

1. What are the usual lengths of chains used in surveying? State their advantages.

2. Find the width of a river which is too wide to be reached across by the chain.

3. Describe the method of measuring hilly ground, show how Contour lines are laid down.

4. Show how to construct a vernier scale, and describe its use.

5. Describe the Theodolite and its uses.

6 What are the adjustments required in the Theodolite? How is the collimation adjusted?

7. For the complete survey of, say 20 square miles, what

are the steps to be gone through before the map can be made? showing all details of ground, houses, roads, rivers, &c.

8. Describe the method of levelling with Gravatt's (dumpy) level. What are check levels? how are they taken?

9. Give a specimen of a level book.

10. Show how to set out the width of a cutting when the ground is laterally sloping, the lateral fall of the ground in a given horizontal distance being also given.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M Scott, M. A.

1 How is a Mercurial Thermometer made and graduated?

2. Hydrogen may be obtained by acting on Zinc with Sulphuric Acid. Explain the reaction, and show how Zinc may be dissolved by a solution of Sulphurous Acid without the evolution of Hydrogen.

3. Describe the manufacture of oil of vitriol, giving all the reactions which take place.

4. What are the most important properties of chlorine?

5. What is aqua regia? and if it be digested upon gold, what salt will be formed?

6. State Boyle and Marriotte's law of the dilatation of gases.

7. What is ordinarily said to be the boiling point of water on the Fahrenheit scale? Upon what does this depend? and can water be made to boil at any other temperature?

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. Describe the bore as it occurs in the Hooghly.

2. Give some details regarding the formation of river deltas.

3. Give a brief summary of the different groups into which geologists divide the different strata forming the earth's crust.

4. Describe the physical conditions which influence the rainfall in India.

5. What is meant by climate? and what effect has elevation above the sea level upon it?

6. To what do rivers owe their origin? and whence arises the deviation from uniformity in the quantity of water delivered in different seasons?

Honor Examination, 1870.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. When and why does Chaucer employ the final *e*?

2. To what social and domestic customs do the following lines point?

(*a.*) Here knyfes were i-chapud not with bras
But al with silver wrought ful clene and wel.

(*b.*) His table dormant in his halle alway.

(*c.*) And many a brem and many a luce in stave.

(*d.*) Ne wette hire fyngres in hire sauce deepe.

(*e.*) To sitten in a yeldchalle on the deys.

(*f.*) T'is merry in hall, when beards wag all.

(*g.*) More rushes, more rushes.

3. Quote instances of euphemism from Spenser, and explain clearly what is meant by the word.

4. Characterize the style of Sir Thomas Browne; quoting passages from his works in support of your views.

5. What was the original design of the Mirror for Magistrates? Write a short life of Sackville. Mention some of the principal archaisms in his style.

6. Explain with particular reference to the italicized words, illustrating your remarks by quotations.

(*a.*) But Troy, alas, *mee thought*, above them all,
It made myne eyes in very teares consume:
When I beheldo the woefull *werd* befall,
That by the wrathfull will of gods was come:
And Jove's unmoved sentence and foredoome
On Priam king, and on his towne so bent,
I could not *lin* but I must there lament.

(*b.*) Or if *men* smot it with a yerde smerte.

(*c.*) And whoso will my juggement withseie
Schal paye for al we *spenden* by the waye.
And if ye *vouche sauf* that it be so,
Tell me *anoon*, withouten wordes moo,
And I woll *erely* schappe me therefore.

(*d.*) The helmes thei *to-hewen* and to-schrede;
Out *brast* the blood, with stoute stremes reede,
With mighty maces the bones thay to-breste.
He thurgh the thikkest of the throng *gan* threste.
The stomblen steedes strong, and doun *can* falle.

(*e.*) As when a *Gryfon seized* of his pray,
A Dragon fiers encountreth in his flight
Through widest ayre making his *ydle* way,
That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away,
With hideous horror both together smight,
And *sonce* so sore, that they the heavens affray;

The wise soothsayer, seeing so sad sight,
Th' amazed vulgar telles of warres and mortall fight.

7. Turn into modern English prose :—

(*a.*) Were the happiness of the next world as closely apprehended as the felicities of this, it were a martyrdom to live; and unto such as consider none hereafter, it must be more than death to die: which makes us amazed at those audacities that durst be nothing and return into their chaos again.

(*b.*) Then Sir Launcelot said with dreery steeven, "Sir bishoppe, I pray you that yee will give mee all my rights that belongeth unto a Christian man." "It shall not neede you," said the hermite and all his fellowes, "it is but a heavinesse of your blood, yee shall bee well amended, by the grace of God, tomorrow." "My faire lords," said sir Launcelot, "wit yee well my carefull body will into the earth; I have warning more then I will now say, therefore I pray you give mee my rights." So when he was howseled and eneled, and had all that a Christian man ought to have, hee prayed the bishop that his fellowes might beare his body unto Joyous-gard.

(*c.*) My lord sir Launcelot, I will give you this counsaile: let us keep our strong walled townes untill they have hunger and cold, and below on their nailes, and then let us freshly set upon them, and shred them downe as sheepe in the field, and all aliaunts my take ensample for ever how they land upon our lands.

Comment upon any word or expression in the above passages that seems worthy of notice.

8. How far does Tennyson seem to you to be indebted to the "History of King Arthur?"

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—MR. CROFT, M. A.

1. Explain, and illustrate as copiously as you can, the following statements:—

a. "We may clearly trace three leading moods or tendencies in the Poetry of the eighteenth century."

b. "An intelligent reader will find the influence of Newton as markedly in the poems of Pope, as of Elizabeth in the plays of Shakspeare."

2. *a.* Compare the genius of Collins with that of Gray.

b. Byron says, "Gray's elegy pleased instantly and eternally. His odes did not, nor do they, please like his elegy." Can you justify or explain this preference?

3. Show how the circumstances of Cowper's life are reflected in his poetry.

4. *a.* Explain the relation of the Lowland Scottish dialect to the Highland Scottish and to English.

b. What Scottish poet was contemporary with Chaucer? Compare the language of the two.

c. Point out the historical connexion of Scotland with France. How has the Scottish language been affected by the contact?

d. Write notes, explanatory and etymological, on the following:—

Bandster, dool, hecht, ilka, syne, but house or hald, thy lane, braw, unco, kye, gart, grat.

5. Explain—

a. Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,
Revere his consort's faith, his Father's fame,
And spare the meek usurper's holy head!
Above, below, the rose of snow,

Twined with her blushing foe we spread;
The bristled boar in infant-gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade.

b. Till the sad Nine, in Greece's evil hour,
Left their Parnassus for the Latian plains,
Alike they scorn the pomp of tyrant Power,
And coward Vice, that revels in her chains.

c. On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

d. Nor one of all thy plants that grow
But Rosemary will with thee go.

6. Compare the circumstances which led to the publication of the Dunciad, and of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers?" What does Byron say of Walter Scott, Kirke White, and Southey?

7. *a.* "Who both by precept and example shows
That prose is verse, and verse is merely prose."

Show how far this criticism can be justified, by quoting from the poems and prefaces of the author referred to.

b. Account for Byron's admiration of Pope, and for his antagonism to Wordsworth.

c. What was the attitude of Pope and of Wordsworth respectively towards the current poetic diction of their times?

d. Who were the principal followers of Pope? What different opinions have been held about his poetry, and (in your opinion) with what justice?

8. Explain—

a. Behold!—ye tarts—one moment spare the text.

b. There the blithe youngster, just return'd from Spain,
Cuts the light pack, or calls the rattling main;

The jovial caster's set, and seven's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick!

c. Yes! doff that covering, where morocco shines,
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant lines.

d. Shall hoary Granta call her sable sons,
Expert in science, more expert at puns?
Shall these approach the muse? ah, no! she flies,
Even from the tempting ore of Seaton's prize.

9. Write a life of Dryden. Is there anything in the "Hind and Panther" to show how he was affected by adverse public opinion?

10. Explain—

a. With teeth untried and rudiments of claws,
Your first essay was on your native laws:
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,
Your fangs you fastened on the mitred crown,
And freed from God and monarchy your town.
What though your native kennel still be small,
Bounded betwixt a puddle and a wall;
Yet your victorious colonies are sent
Where the north ocean girds the continent.

b. But *Imprimatur*, with a chaplain's name,
Is here sufficient licence to defame.

c. Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starved at home?
Your benefices twinkled from afar;
They found the new Messiah by the star;
Those Swisses fight on any side for pay,
And 'tis the living that conforms, not they.

11. *a.* Illustrate from the Idylls Tennyson's keen observation of Nature and rural life.

b. Does Tennyson, in your opinion, owe more to the influence of Byron, or to that of the Lake poets?

c. What is the Laureate's office? Name Tennyson most distinguished predecessors.

d. "Tho' happily down on a bank of grass,
"The Prince, without a word, from his horse fell."

Comment on these lines, as specimens of Tennyson's versification.

12. Explain—

a. She found no rest, and ever fail'd to draw
The quiet night into her blood.

b. And letting her left hand
Droop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,
Made with her right a comb of pearl to part
The lists of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes.

c. But Fame with men,
Being but ampler means to serve mankind,
Should have small rest or pleasure in herself,
But work as vassal to the larger love,
That dwarfs the petty love of one to one.

d. The Queen who sat
With lips severely placid, felt the knot
Climb in her throat, and with her feet unseen
Crush'd the wild passion out against the floor.

e. His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Explain—

(*a.*) And that I taste in you the same affections,
To will or nil, to think things good or bad
Alike with me, which argues your firm friendship.

(*b.*) Would you have
Such an Herculean actor in the scene,
And not his hydra? they must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than to express their parts.

(*c.*) Look they as they were meant to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize?

(*d.*) Fathers, I see your faces and your eyes
All bent on me, to note of these two censures
Which I incline to. Either of them are grave,
And answering the dignity of the speakers,
The greatness of the affair, and both severe.

(*e.*) Even so my limbs,
Weakened with grief, being now enraged with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence, therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel
Must glove this hand: and hence thou sickly quoif;
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head
Which princes, fleshed with conquest, aim to hit.

(*f.*) My father is gone wild into his grave,
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To mock the expectation of the world;
To frustrate prophecies; and to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my seeming.

What various reading is there in the last passage? By whom was it proposed? Does it appear to be required?

2. Point out the double meanings in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Ch. Just. What! you are as a candle, the better part burnt out.

FAL. A wassel candle, my lord; all tallow: if I did say of wax, my growth would approve the truth.

CH. JUST. You follow the young prince up and down, like his evil angel.

FAL. Not so, my lord: your ill angel is light; but, I hope, he that looks upon me will take me without weighing: and yet, in some respects, I grant, I cannot go, I cannot tell.

(*b.*) FAL. Trust me a likely fellow!—Come, prick me Bull-calf till he roar again.

BULL. O good my lord captain,—

FAL. What dost thou roar before thou art pricked?

BULL. O, sir! I am a diseased man.

FAL. What disease hast thou?

BULL. A cold, sir; a cough, sir; which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs, upon his coronation day, sir.

FAL. Come, thou shalt go to the wars in a gown, we will have away thy cold, and I will take such order, that thy friends shall ring for thee.

(*c.*) I'll graff it with you, and then I shall graff it with a medler.

3. Compare Ben Jonson's Catiline with any one of Shakespeare's plays that is founded on Roman history.

4. Who is supposed to have been the original of Justice Shallow? Quote passages from other plays of Shakspeare in which there are allusions to the same person.

5. Quote from these plays any passages in which Shakspeare borrows illustrations from his own profession.

6. Explain the following allusions—

(*a.*) O knowledge ill-inhabited! worse than Jove in a thatched house.

(*b.*) You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first.

(*c*) Motley's the only wear.

(*d.*) One inch of delay more is a South sea of discovery.

(*e.*) Or the breaking of my Spanish sword.

(*f.*) In that country, he had the honour to be the officer at a place there called Mile-end.

(*g.*) I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, sir; I have not much skill in grass.

(*h.*) In sacred Athens, near the fane
Of Wisdom, Pity's altar stood.

(*i.*) With the bright image of that Queen of Heaven,
Who hid perhaps her face for grief, reversed.

(*j.*) Joy waked the voiceless people of the sea.

7. To what other characters in dramatic literature may Parolles be compared?

8. In what does the peculiar charm of 'As you like it' appear to you to consist?

9. Was the genius of Shelley essentially dramatic? Compare him as a poet with Byron.

10. Illustrate the Elizabethan use of the following words—sad—manners—wit—consent—embossed—table—trick—stomach—board—validity.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

1. Point out the place of Locke in the history of European speculation, showing especially how far he was indebted to Bacon. What was the main point at issue between Locke and his great antagonist?

2. Turn the following passage into modern English:—

(*a.*) "And though the straitness of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far as to the use of fire till the Spaniards, not many years since, in their

voyages from Acapulco to Manilla, brought it amongst them, yet, in the want and ignorance of almost all things, they looked upon themselves, even after that the Spaniards had brought amongst them the notice of variety of nations, abounding in sciences, arts, and conveniences of life, of which they knew nothing; they looked upon themselves, I say, as the happiest and wisest people of the universe."

b. "The first of these are in the best state of the three, by having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency; the likelier to pursue truth the better, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them."

3. Explain—

(*a.*) "The truth is, they canton out to themselves a little Goshen, in the intellèctual world, where light shines, and as they conclude, day blesses them; but the rest of that vast expansum they give up to night and darkness, and so avoid coming near it."

(*b.*) "This is the mote which every one sees in his brother's eye, but never regards the beam in his own."

(*c.*) "An alchemist, on the contrary, shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory; explaining morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone."

(*d.*) "To these latter one may for answer, apply the proverb, 'Use legs and have legs.'"

4. Write notes, explanatory or etymological as the case may require, upon the following italicised words.

(*a*) "He can *away with* no company whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire."

(*b.*) "To such a one, truly, an ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an *arrant* statesman."

(*c.*) "This is visibly a *preposterous* use of our faculties."

(*d.*) "We must bring it home *piecemeal.*"

(*e.*) "As if the passion that rules were, for the time, the *sheriff* of the place, and came with all the *posse.*"

(*f.*) "Some *trivial* sentence, or a *scrap* of poetry, gets into men's heads."

(*g.*) "This phenomenon depends upon the motion of the *animal spirits.*"

5. What older form of composition has the Novel superseded? Sketch the history of the Novel in England in the 18th and 19th centuries; showing what changes have taken place (*a*) in its character and purpose, (*b*) in the estimation in which it has been held. What do you understand by a Sensational Novel?

6. Illustrate from the 'Antiquary' (1) the use of the divining rod, (2) the law of Treasure-trove.

7. How far does Dousterswivel's broken English agree with Grimm's Law?

8. Explain—

(*a.*) "Rab Tull keepit a highland heart, and bang'd out o'bed, and till some of his readiest claes,—and there the ghaist gae Rab a kick wi' the tae foot and a kick wi' the tother."

(*b.*) "'Lord deliver me from this Gothic generation!' exclaimed the Antiquary,—'a monument of a knight templar on each side of a Grecian porch, and a Madonna on top of it!—*O crimini!*'"

(*c.*) "Ye ken a green Yule makes a fat kirkyard."

(*d.*) "And here is the baton-sinister, the mark of illegitimacy, extended diagonally through both coats upon the shield."

(*e.*) "I promise you he gave my termagant kinsman a *quid pro quo*, a Rowland for his Oliver."

(*f.*) "You an officer, sir, and these ragamuffins a party!

a parcel of beggarly tailor fellows—tell yourselves off by nine, and we shall know your effective strength."

9. Characterise the style of De Quincey, with illustrations.

10. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—

(*a.*) "Unless it were to point a moral and adorn a tale, the piano had then become useless. It was too big to hang upon willows, and willows there were none in that neighbourhood."

(*b.*) "He sang out a long, loud, and canorous peal of laughter, that might have wakened the seven sleepers."

(*c.*) "Not every seventh son of a seventh son (to use Milton's words) is equal to the task of keeping and maintaining a company of decent men in orthodox nonsense for a matter of two hours."

(*d.*) "All and each (of these mighty English Indiamen) have liberally patronised, by the gift of many *large-paper* copies, that vast submarine Bodleian, which stands in far less risk from fire than the insolent Bodleian of the upper world."

(*e.*) "Obliquely to the left lay the many-languaged town of Liverpool."

11. De Quincey says that no two periods in the history of Literature are so rich as (1) for *prose*, the last seventy years of the 17th century; and (2) for the *drama*, 'from about the year 1580 to the period (say 1635) at which it was killed by the frost of the Puritanical spirit seasoning all flesh for the Parliamentary war.' Mention briefly the leading names coming within the period referred to.

12. Explain—

(*a.*) "Every rupee of profit made by an Englishman is lost for ever to India."

(*b.*) "From that time"—the hanging of Nundcomar—"not a complaint has been heard from the natives against their governors. All the grievances of India have found a complete remedy."

(*c.*) "He would appoint the wolf as guardian of the sheep; but he has invented a curious muzzle, by which this protecting wolf shall not be able to open his jaws above an inch or two at the utmost."

(*d.*) "The sinking-fund is the pillar of credit in this country; and let it not be forgotten that the distresses, owing to the mismanagement of the East India Company, have already taken a million from that fund by the non-payment of duties."

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner.—Mr. Tawney, M. A.

1. Shew that Greek and Latin are not derived from Sanscrit. Write down the Greek, Latin and Sanscrit names for father, mother, brother, sister, and daughter, and find their probable meaning.

2. Mention some of the principal characteristics of the Semitic family of languages.

3. What European languages are to be considered the daughters of Latin? Refute M. Raynouard's theory.

4. Shew that before the Aryan races separated, they were acquainted with the arts of ploughing, weaving, and erecting houses, that they knew the cow, the horse, the sheep, the dog, and the bear, and that they possessed iron implements.

5. Give a brief history of the science of grammar.

6. Give instances of assimilation, dissimilation, hyperthesis and prosthesis.

7. Trace the Sanscrit word Arya in various Indo-Germanic languages. What is its probable derivation?

8. What is meant by the morphological classification of languages?

9. Trace the history of the following expressions. West-Indies—Walnut—article—-priest—-gospel—spicy—fairy—Sibyl—Herculean-labour—Saturnian age—autrement.

10. How does Max Müller justify himself for claiming for the science of language a place among the physical sciences?

FOR AN ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner.—Mr. Croft, M. A.

The Uses and Abuses of Satire.

Sanskrit.

PROSE AND POETRY (BHATTI EXCEPTED.)

Examiner.—Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna.

1. शब्दितामनपशब्दमुच्चकैर्वाक्यलक्षणविदोऽनुवाक्यया ।
याज्यया यजनकर्मिणोऽत्यजन् द्रव्यजातमपदिश्य देवताम ॥ (१)
संशयाय दधतोः सरूपतां दूरभिन्नफलयोः क्रियाम्प्रति ।
शब्दशासनविदः समासयोर्विग्रहं व्यवससुः खरेण ते ॥ (२)
यत्पथावधिरणुः परमः सा योगिधीरपि न पश्यति यस्मात ।
वाक्पथा निजमनःपरमाणौ क्षोदरोशयचरोक्षतमेतम् ॥ (३)
नास्ति जन्यजनकव्यतिभेदः सत्यमन्नजनितो जनदेहः ।
बोध्य वः खलु तनूमसृताद्दं दङ्निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायाम् ॥ (४)
पञ्चेषुविजयासक्तौ भवस्य क्रुध्यतो जयात् ।
येनान्यनिग्रहीतारिजयकालनयः कृतः ॥ (५)

एकद्विकरणे हेतू महापातकपञ्चके।
न हणे मन्यते कोपकामौ यः पञ्च कारयन्॥ (६)
गुरुतल्पगतौ पापकल्पनां त्यजत द्विजाः।
येषां वः पत्युरत्युच्चैर्गृहदारग्रहे ग्रहः॥ (७)
यावोन्मज्जनवद्यज्ञफलेऽपि श्रुतिसत्यता। (८)
जलाधिपस्त्वामदिशन्मयि ध्रुवं परंतराजः प्रजिघाय स स्फुटम्।
मरुत्वतेव प्रहितोऽसि निश्चितं नियोजितश्चोर्द्धमुखेन तेजसा॥ (९)
स्तनद्वयमश्रुस्नातं समीपतरवर्त्ति हृदयशोकाग्नेः।
चरति विमुक्ताहारं व्रतमिव भवतो रिपुस्त्रीणाम्॥ (१०)

Write explanatory notes on the above passages, clearing up fully the *Vaidik* (वैदिक), *Dársanik* (दार्शनिक). *Smárta* (स्मार्त्त), *Pauránik* (पौराणिक), and *Níti-Sástríya* (नीतिशास्त्रीय) allusions they contain.

2. Explain the Hindu method of versification:—What are the two principal divisions of Sanskrit metre? and in what metres are the last two of the above Slokas composed?

3. तात चन्द्रापीड़ विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतसर्व्वशास्त्रस्य ते नाल्पमप्युपदेष्टव्यमस्ति केवलञ्च निसर्गत एव अभानुमेद्यमरत्नालोकच्छेद्यमप्रदीपप्रभापनेयमतिगहनं तमो यौवनप्रभवम्, अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः। (१)

गर्भेश्वरत्वमभिनवयौवनत्वमप्रतिमरूपत्वममानुषशक्तित्वञ्चेति महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरम्परा सर्व्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समुदायः। (२)

निदाघधामानमिवाधिदीधितिं मुदा विकाशं मुनिमभ्युपेयुषी।
विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्रितश्रिणी स पुण्डरीकाक्ष इति स्फुटोऽभवत्॥ (३)
उभौ यदि व्योम्नि पृथक्प्रवाहावाकाशगङ्गापयसः पतेताम्।
तदोपमीयेत तमालनील-मामुक्तमुक्तालतमस्य वक्षः॥ (४)
स इन्द्रनीलस्थलनीलमूर्त्ती रराज कर्पूरपिसङ्गवासाः।
विश्लथैरम्बुरुहां रजोभिर्यमस्वसुश्चिव इवोदभारः॥ (५)
आसते शतमधिक्षिति भूपालोपरराशिरसि ते खलु कूपाः।
किं ग्रहा दिवि न जाग्रति ते ते भास्करस्य कतमस्तु तुलासु॥ (६)

मनोभुवस्ते भविनां मनः पिता निमज्जयन्नेनसि नैव लज्जसे।
अमुद्रि सत्पुत्रकथा त्वयेति सा स्थिता सती मन्मथनिन्दिनी धिया॥ (७)

Point out and explain the *Alankáras* (अलङ्कार) in the foregoing passages, and turn the first Sloka into prose order, without adding or altering any words.

Write grammatical notes on the under-lined words in the above. In what sense are the words मनोभवः and मन्मथनिन्दिनी used in the last Sloka?

4. Give a description, in Sanskrit, of *Krishna's* (कृष्ण) departure as contained in the 3rd Sarga (सर्ग) of *Sisupála-badha* (शिशुपालवध) imitating as closely as you can the style of *Kádambari* (कादम्बरी)।

5. Fill up the ellipses in the following extracts, either by reproducing the words of the original or by supplying words of your own.

(१) अयमेव चानास्वादित ते काल उपदग्धस्य। कुसुम हृदये जलमिव उपदिष्टम्। यौवनारम्भे च प्रायः शास्त्रजल कालुष्य बुद्धिः। अपहरति च वात्येव समुद्भूतरजो पुरुषं प्रकृतिः।

(२) आसीच्च तस्य चेतसि नास्ति नाम तपसां किमतः परमैश्वर्य्यं यद्व चेतना चेतना इवास्ते फलान्यात्मानुयत्नं वनस्पतयः। चित्रमालोकित विस्मयः निर्झरजल विधिरवतस्थे।

(३) अथ विजृम्भमाण वनेषु कोमलमलय ध्वजांशुकेष मदकलितकामिनो वकुलेषु अशोकतरु झङ्कारसहस्रमुखरेषु विकसन् पुष्पितालि सहकारेषु मधुमद् मधुकरी दोलेषु मन्मथा द्रुमार्गेषु मधुमासदिवसेषु सरः स्नातुमहमभ्यागमम्।

6. Give the exact idiomatic Sanskrit equivalents of Yes, Prince, Judge, Court, Case, Welcome, However, Poor puss, All right, to throw dust into one's eyes, come what may, in short, so and so, on the whole.

7. Criticise the description of *Nárad's* (नारद) departure as contained in *Sisupála-badha* (शिशुपालवध) and

compare it with that contained in *Naishadha-charita.* (नैषधचरित).

THE DRAMA AND RHETORIC.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. The Dramatic work of *Súdraka* (शूद्रक) is called मृच्छकटिक by some, and मृच्छकटिका by others. Which is the correct name and why?

To what class of Drama does this work belong, and why should it be referred to that class? Who is the नायक, the प्रतिनायक, and the नायिका in this Drama? What is the principal *rasa* (रस) exhibited in it, and in what portions of it do the subsidiary *rasas* (अङ्गरस) occur? How many *rasas* (रस) are noticed by Bharata (भरत), and what are they? What other *rasas* (रस) have modern rhetoricians added to them? What are the characteristics of *rasa* (रस) in the opinion of Mammata (मम्मट)? Have you any criticism to make on his opinion?

2. छन्नं कार्य्यमुपक्षिपन्ति पुरुषा न्यायेन दूरीकृतं
स्वान् दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे रागाभिभूताः स्वयम्।
तैः पक्षापरपक्षवर्द्धितबलैर्दोषैर्नृपः स्पृश्यते
संक्षेपादपवाद एव सुलभो द्रष्टुर्गुणो दूरतः॥ (१)
छन्नं दोषमुदाहरन्ति कुपिता न्यायेन दूरीकृताः
स्वान् दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे सन्नोऽपि नष्टा ध्रुवम्।
ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते
संक्षेपादपवाद एव सुलभो द्रष्टुर्गुणा दूरतः॥ (२)
सुविचित्रैरङ्गैः पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता
चिरं भूर्येणोढा गुरुरपि भवो यास्य गुरुणा।
धुरं तामेवोच्चैर्नववयसि वोढुं व्यवसितो
मनस्वी दम्यत्वात् स्खलति न च दुःखं वहति च॥ (३)

चाण०। प्रथमसन्दृष्टमिदानीमासीदिति परस्परविरोधिना वचनेन।

चन्द॰। एत्तिअं जेव्व अत्थि मे बाआ ज्जलम्। (8)

चिव॰। हला इदो एहि णिक्कअदरं भीसण-मअणं पेक्खिअ पिअदमस्स दे दुई ह्मि संवुत्ता।

उर्व्व॰। अयि अणवत्थिदे लज्जेव तुए परिचत्ता ह्मि। (५)

विदू॰। लोत्तेण सूइदस्स कुम्भलअस्स णत्थि बाआ पलिबिधाणं। (६)

सुदृशं पुरुषान्तरवेदिनो महेन्द्रस्य (७)

विदू॰। भो बम्हणमंकामिदक्खरेण पिदामहेण अवभणुआदोऽसि आसण-गदा होहि, तण अहम्पि सुहासीणो होमि। (८)

Explain in Sanskrit the above extracts.

Who is meant by पितामह in the last extract?

3. Whose devotion to her husband is the greater, of धूता or of औशीनरी? and among the characters of मुद्राराक्षस who is the most treacherous and why?

4. Point out the defects, grammatical or rhetorical, in the following passages. Are they avoidable?

सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते घनान्धकारेष्विव दीपदर्शनम्। (१)

दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यम्।
अल्पक्लेशं मरणं दारिद्र्यमनन्तकं दुःखम्॥ (२)

दारिद्र्याद्भ्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसो
निस्तेजाः परिभूयते परिभवान्निर्वेदमाप्द्यते।
निर्व्विण्णः शुचमेति शोकपिहितो बुद्ध्या परित्यज्यते
निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता सर्व्वापदामास्पदम्॥ (३)

वेश्याः श्मशानसुमना इव वर्ज्जनीयाः। (४)

स च मया——नन्दवधप्रतिज्ञानन्तरमेव——कुसुमपुरमुपनीय सब्ब-नन्दामात्यैः सह मह्यं प्रार्पितः (५)

5. Quote passages parallel to the following:

नह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तम्। (१)

श्रमो हि बलान्तरवद्भवद्भ्यः प्रयान्ति मे दूरतरं वयस्याः
परोऽपि बन्धुः समसंस्थितस्य मित्रं न कश्चिद्विषमस्थितस्य॥ (२)

छायासु प्रतिमक्षणप्रकवलं निद्रां गतं गोकुलं
तृष्णार्त्तैश्च निपीयते वनमृगैरुष्णं पयः सारसम्।
सन्तापादतिशङ्कितैर्न नगरीमार्गो नरैः सेव्यते

तप्तां भूमिमपास्य च प्रवहणं रन्ये क्वचित् संस्थितम्। (३)
अनेन कल्याणि मृणालकोमलं व्रतेन गात्रं क्षपयस्यकारणम्।
प्रसादमाकाङ्क्षति यस्तवोत्सुकः स किं त्वया दासजनः प्रसाद्यते॥ (४)
स्वार्थात् सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव। (५)

6. Point out the era of the Nanda Dynasty.

7. Discuss the question of व्यञ्जनावृत्ति in Sanskrit (an imitation of the style of तत्त्वकौमुदी would be desirable), and state your opinion on the matter.

THE VEDA, &c.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. How many vedas (वेद) are there?—State the different opinions on the point, and the reasons why you adopt one in preference to another.

2. State in Sanskrit the arguments *pro* and *con* respecting the question 'वेदो नित्यो न वा'? in the Hindu Logical style.

3. Render the following passages verbatim into modern Sanskrit.

(१) सुरूपकृत्नुमूतये सुदुघामिव गोदुहे। जुहूमसि द्यवि-द्यवि॥
उप नः सवना गहि सोमस्य सोमपाः पिब। गोदा इद्देवतो मदः॥
यथा ते अन्तमानां विद्याम सुमतीनाम्। मा नो अति ख्य आ गहि॥
(२) या सुरथा रथीतमोभा देवा दिविस्पृशा। अश्विना ता हवामहे॥
या वां कशा मधुमत्यश्विना सूनृतावती। तया यज्ञं मिमिक्षतम्॥
न हि वामस्ति दूरके यत्रा रथेन गच्छथः। अश्विना सोमिनो गृहम्॥
(३) घनेव विष्वग्वि जह्यरावणस्तपुर्जम्भ यो अस्मध्रुक्।
यो मर्त्यः शिशीते अत्यक्तुभिर्मा नः स रिपुरीशत॥
(४) यदिन्निन्द्र पृथिवी दशभुजिरहानि विश्वा ततनन्त कृष्टयः।
अत्राह ते मघवन् विश्रुतं सहो द्यामनु शवसा बर्हणा भुवत्॥
(५) यच्चिद्धि ते विशो यथा प्र देव वरुण व्रतम्। मिनीमसि द्यवि-द्यवि॥
मा नो वधाय हत्नवे जिहीलानस्य रीरधः। मा हृणानस्य मन्यवे॥

4. Explain the following in Sanskrit.

(१) अश्विना यज्वरीरिषे द्रवत्पाणी शुभस्पती। पुरुभुजा चनस्यतम्॥
अश्विना पूरुदंससा नरा शवीरया धिया। धिष्ण्यावनत गिरः॥
दस्रा युवाकवः सुता नासत्या उक्थवर्हिषः। आ यातं रुद्रवर्त्तनी॥

(२) आमासस्वर्षणीधतो विश्वेदेवास आगत। दाश्वांसो दाशुषः सुतम्॥
विश्वेदेवासो अप्तुरः सुतमागन्त तूर्णयः। उस्रा इव स्वसराणि॥

(३) प्र यदित्था परावतः शोचिर्न मानमस्यथ।
कस्य क्रत्वा मरुतः कस्य वर्पसा कं याथ कं ह धूतयः॥

(४) नू चित्सहोजा अमृतो नि तुन्दते होता यदूतो अभवद् विवस्वतः।
वि साधिष्ठेभिः पथिभी रजो मम आ देवताता हविषा विवासति॥

(५) अश्वदिन्द्र पोप्रुथद्भिर्जिगाय नानदद्भिः शाश्वसद्भिर्धनानि।
स नो हिरण्यरथ दंसनावान्त्स नः सनिता सनये स नोऽदात्॥

5. Point out some of the marked differences between the style and grammatical structure of the vaidik language and the modern Sanskrit.—What is the probable time when the vaidik Sanskrit became extinct and modern Sanskrit came into existence?

6. Translate the following passage into Sanskrit.—

"As a prince, how great he was—how splendid,
How happy, how rich, how easy, and how justly
Valued both by friends and enemies? He lived
In the field, glorious, feared by the enemies
Of his country, loved by the soldiery, having
A vast inheritance of his own, governor
Of a rich state, blessed with the best
Of consorts, and, as far as this life could
Give, completely happy. Compare this
With the gaudy crown you gave him,
Which, had a visible scheme been laid
With it, of all its uneasinesses, dangers,
Crosses, disappointments, and dark
Prospects, no wise man would have
Taken off the dunghill, or come out of jail

To be master of."

7. Quote passages from your text books shewing that slavery existed at the time of Sree Harsha (श्रीहर्ष), that Hindu ladies were not well-versed in Sanskrit at the time of Sudraka (शूद्रक), that Kalidasa (कालिदास) entertained the opinion that the goddess of wealth was antagonistic to the goddess of learning, and that Bisakha Datta (विसाखदत्त) thought that the caligraphy of the learned is, as a rule, bad.

SANSKRIT.

Translation, Grammar (Siddhanta Kaumudi), and Comparative Grammar.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following slokas elegantly, yet not too freely, into English.—

रक्षांसि वर्द्धी परितो निरास्यदङ्गान्ययाचीदभितः प्रधानम्।
शेषाण्यचोधोत्सुतसम्पदे च वरं वरेण्यो न्यपतेरमार्गीत्॥
प्रतुष्टुवुः कर्म्म ततः प्रक्लृप्तैस्ते यज्ञियैर्द्रव्यगणैर्यथावत्।
दाक्षिण्यदिष्टं कृतमार्त्विजीनैस्तद्यातुधानैश्चिते प्रसर्पत्॥
गाधेयदिष्टं विरसं रसन्तं रामोऽपि मायाचनमस्त्रचुक्षुः।
स्थास्नुं रणे क्षेरमुखो जगाद मारीचमुच्चैर्व्वचनं महार्थम्॥
त्वात्मभरित्वं पिशितैर्न्नराणां फलेग्रहीन् हंसि वनस्पतीनाम्।
शेवस्तिकत्वं विभवा न येषां व्रजन्ति तेषां दयसे न कस्मात्॥
इन्दिष्ठमार्च्चीद्वसुधाधिपानां तं प्रेष्ठमेतं गुरुवङ्गरिष्ठम्।
सङ्ग्रहान्तं सुकृताधिवासं वंचिष्टकीर्त्तिर्यशसा वरिष्ठम्॥
लब्धां ततो विश्वजनीनवृत्तिस्तामात्मनीनामुदवोढ रामः।
सद्रत्नमुक्ताफलभर्म्मभूषां संवंचयन्तीं रघुवंशलक्ष्मीम्॥
वसानस्तन्त्रकनिभे सर्व्वाङ्गीने तवत्वचौ।
काण्डीरः खाड्गिकः शार्ङ्गी रचन् विप्रांस्तमुचवान्॥

आतिष्ठङ्गु जपन् सन्ध्यां प्रकाशीमायतीगवम् ।
प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन्नविम् ॥
आमिक्षीथं दधि क्षीरं पुरोडाश्यं तथौषधम् ।
हविर्हेयङ्गवीनञ्च नाप्युपघ्नन्ति राक्षसाः ॥
हरामि रामसौमित्री मृगीभूत्वा मृगद्युवौ ।
उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणो यथेष्टं त्वञ्च सन्तनु ॥
अधीयन्नात्मविद्विद्यां धारयन्नस्करिव्रत ।
वदन् वक्रङ्गुलिस्फोटं धूचेपञ्च विलोकयन् ॥
निर्शङ्कोविमदः स्वामी धनानां हृतपुष्पकः ।
अध्यास्ताऽन्तर्गिरं यस्मात् कस्तन्नावैति कारणम् ॥
भिन्नलोक इव ध्यायन् मत्तो विभ्यद्यमः स्वयम् ।
क्षुण्णमान इवानेन मुखेनास्ते निरत्यतिः ॥
सङ्गच्छ पौंस्नि स्त्रैण मां युवान तरुणो शुभे ।
राघवः प्रोष्य पापीयान् जहीहि तमकिञ्चनम् ॥
पिशाचमुखधौरेय सच्छचकवचं रथम् ।
युधि कद्रथवद्भीमं वहन्न ध्वजशालिनम् ॥
उपासाञ्चक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगन्धर्वकिन्नराः ।
छलेन पत्नी लोलूयाञ्चक्रे क्रव्यात् पतत्रिणः ॥

N. B. All answers as to syntax and etymology are to be supported by references to sutras in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

2. By what are वद्री and प्रधानं governed in the first of the above slokas?

3. Give the derivations and meanings, in the text above, of द्रव्य, मायाचण अम्बचुम्बु, शौवस्तिकत्व, विश्वजनीन, आत्मनान, सर्वाङ्गीन, काण्डीर, आतिष्ठङ्गु, आयतीगव, हेयङ्गवीन, अभ्यमित्रीण, क्षुण्णमन्, धौरेय, पौंस्नि, स्त्रैण, क्रव्यात्।

4. Give the simple positive states of इन्दिष्ठ प्रेष्ठ गरिष्ठ वंहिष्ठ and वरिष्ठ. Compare their superlative terminations with the same in any other language.

5. Account for the *parasmai-pada* in अधीयन above, and for the accusative case in अन्तर्गिरम्।

6. What is the subject in the following sloka—

पुत्रीयता तेन वराङ्गनाभिरानायि विद्वान् क्रतुषु क्रियावान्।
विपक्षिमज्ञानगतिर्मनस्वी मान्यो मुनिः स्वां पुरमध्यशेत ॥

7. With what cases is the verb आनायि connected here ?

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8. Derive the words कानीन and हेमन्त and give their different meanings. Can you compare them, both in signification, and derivation, with words in other languages ?

9. Distinguish between निवस and अभिजन।

10. Give the etymological meanings of आस्तिक, नास्तिक, दैष्टिक, औरस, सार्वभौम, इन्द्रियं, कुञ्जर।

11. Give words in other languages that may be synonymous with शोणकर and उष्णक both in meaning and derivation.

12. Compare words with the affixes क्तौ, टच्, शप्, शानच् and क्त with words in any other language.

13. Into what letter is the Sanscrit म generally changed in the Prakrita ? Can you show that the verb substantive (*to be*) is radically the same in Sanscrit, the Semitic, and classical languages of Europe ?

14. Show as many coincidences as you can in declensions and conjugations bewteen Sanscrit and other languages.

SANSKRIT.

Philosophy.

Examiner.—Rev. K M. Banerjea.

1. What is the general subject of the 2nd Páda of the 1st Adhyáya of Sankara's Sáriraka Mimánsa Bháshya ?

2. From what Upanishads are the following texts taken ? Render them into English. Derive तज्जलान्।

सर्व्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म तज्जलान्।

"अथोत्तरेण तपसा ब्रह्मचर्य्येण श्रद्धया विद्ययात्मानमन्विष्यादित्यमभिजायन्ते, एतद्वै प्राणानामायतनमेतदमृतमभयमेतत् परायणमेतस्मान्न पुनरावर्त्तन्ते"।

"यः सर्व्वज्ञः सर्व्वविद्यस्य ज्ञानमयं तपः।
तस्मादेतद्ब्रह्म नाम रूपमन्नञ्च जायते"॥

"प्लवा ह्येते अदृढा यज्ञरूपा अष्टादशोक्तमवरं येषु कर्म्म एतत् श्रेयो येऽभिनन्दन्ति मूढा जरां मृत्युं ते पुनरेवापि यन्ति"।

"परीक्ष्य लोकान् कर्म्मचितान् ब्राह्मणोऽपि निर्वेदमायान्नास्त्यकृतः कृतेन तद्विज्ञानार्थं स गुरुमेवाभिगच्छेत् समित्पाणिः श्रोत्रियं ब्रह्मनिष्ठम्"।

आमनन्ति चैन परमेश्वरमस्मिन् मूर्द्धचुवुकान्तराले जाबालाः। "यः एषोऽनन्तोऽव्यक्त आत्मा सोऽविमुक्ते प्रतिष्ठित इति सोऽविमुक्तः कस्मिन् प्रतिष्ठित इति वरणायां नाश्यां च मध्ये प्रतिष्ठित।

3. Give the derivation, and explain the meaning of वरणा and नाशी in the last of the above texts.

4. What is the पूर्वपक्ष in the 1st Sutra of the 2nd Páda, and how does Sankara state it?

5. Render the following passage into English :—

किन्तावत् प्राप्तं, अग्निरन्नेति। कुतः। "अग्निरन्नाद्:" इति श्रुतिप्रसिद्धिभ्याम्। जीवो वाऽन्ता स्यात् "तयोरन्यः पिप्पलं स्वाद्वत्ति" इति दर्शनात्। न परमात्मा "अनश्नन्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति" इति दर्शनादित्येवं प्राप्ते ब्रूमः, अन्ताच परमात्मा भवितुमर्हति। कुतः। चराचरग्रहणात् चराचरं हि स्थावरजङ्गमं मृत्युपसेचनमिहाद्यत्वेन प्रतीयते। तादृशस्य चाद्यस्य न परमात्मनोऽन्यः कार्त्स्न्येनान्ता सम्भवति, परमात्मा तु विकारजातं संहरन् सर्व्वमन्तीत्युपपद्यते। नन्विह चराचरग्रहणं नोपलभ्यते, तत कथं सिद्धवच्चराचरग्रहणं हेतुत्वेनोपादीयते। नैष दोषः। मृत्युपसेचनत्वेन सर्व्वस्य प्राणिनिकायस्य प्रतीयमानत्वाद् ब्रह्मक्षत्रयोश्च प्राधान्यात् प्रदर्शनार्थत्वोपपत्तेः। यत्तु परमात्मनोऽपि नान्तृत्वं सम्भवति "अनश्नन्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति" इति दर्शनादिति, अत्रोच्यते, कर्म्मफलभोगस्य प्रतिषेधकमेतद्दर्शनं तस्य सन्निहितत्वात् न विकारसंहारस्य प्रतिषेधकं, सर्व्ववेदान्तेषु सृष्टिस्थितिसंहारकारणत्वेन ब्रह्मणः प्रसिद्धत्वात्, तस्मात् परमात्मैवेहान्ता भवितुमर्हति

6. Define प्रत्यगात्मा and explain the passage: एको हि प्रत्यगात्मा भवति न द्वौ प्रत्यगात्मानौ सम्भवतः एकस्यैव तु भेदव्यवहार उपाधिकृतः।

7. Give a short statement of the difference between the Vedanta, Sánkhya and Nyáya on the creation of the world, —and show how all are right and all are wrong.

8. Render the following passage into English:—

तत्रेदं प्रतिज्ञातं सत्कार्य्यमिति। अत्र हेतुमाह असदकरणात् असत्त्वेत् कारणव्यापारात्पूर्व्वं कार्य्यं नास्य सत्त्वं केनापि कर्तुं शक्यं, न हि नीलं शिल्पिसहस्रेणापि शक्यं पीतं कर्तुं, सदसत्त्वे घटस्य धर्म्मावितिचेत् तथाप्यसति धर्म्मिणि न तस्य धर्म्म इति सत्त्वं तदवस्थमेव, तथा च नासत्त्वमसम्बद्धेनातदात्मना चासत्त्वेन कथमसन् घटः, तस्मात् कारणव्यापारादूर्द्ध्वमिव ततः प्रागपि सदेव कार्य्यमिति। कारणाच्चास्य सतोऽभिव्यक्तिरेवावशिष्यते। सतश्चाभिव्यक्तिरुपपन्ना, यथा पीड़नेन तिलेषु तैलस्य, अवघातेन धान्येषु तण्डुलानां, दोहनेन सौरभेयीषु पयसः। असतः करणे तु न निदर्शनं किञ्चिदस्ति; न खल्वभिव्यज्यमानं चोत्पद्यमानं वा क्वचिदसदृष्टम्। इतश्च कारणव्यापारात् प्राक् सदेव कार्य्यमित्याह उपादानग्रहणात् उपादानानि कारणानि तेषां ग्रहणं कार्य्येण सम्बन्धः उपादानैः कार्य्यस्य सम्बन्धादिति यावत्। एतदुक्तं भवति। कार्य्येण सम्बद्धं कारणं कार्य्यस्य जनकं सम्बन्धश्च कार्य्यस्यासतो न सम्भवति तस्मात्सदिति। स्यादेतत् असम्बद्धमेव कारणैः कस्मात्कार्य्यं न जन्यते, तथा चासदेवोत्पद्यतेऽत आह सर्व्वसम्भवाभावात्। असम्बद्धस्य जन्यत्वे, असम्बद्धत्वाविशेषेण सर्व्वं कार्य्यजातं सर्व्वस्माद्भवेत्, नचैतदस्ति; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धमसम्बद्धेन जन्यते अपि तु सम्बद्धं सम्बद्धेन जन्यते इति।

9. How many causes does the *Bhasha parichchheda* inculcate, and what and how many causes does it describe as अन्यथासिद्ध?

10 How many proofs or sources of knowledge do Gotama, Kanáda, and Kapila respectively allow?

11. What is व्याप्ति।

12. What term is applied in European Logic to such an argument as आन्तर उपपत्तेः।

13. How many internal and how many external organs does the Tattwa Kaumudi inculcate? Which does it call साम्प्रतकाल and why? and which त्रिकाल?

14. What is the sense of the following passage? चौत्सुक्य-निवृत्त्यर्थं यथा क्रियासु प्रवर्त्तते लोकः। पुरुषस्य विमोक्षार्थं प्रवर्तते तद्वदव्यक्तम्।

15. What is the precise nature of the atheism attributed to the Sankhya?

16. Explain the relation which the Sankhya originally taught between प्रकृति and पुरुष, and trace its subsequent developments in the opinions of the Hindus.

17. What relation do the *Bháshá parichchheda* and *Tattwa Kaumadi* bear to the original sutras of Gotama, Kanáda, and Kapila?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an Essay in English on the following subject:

Can it be shown from Sanskrit literature and tradition among whom the worship of Siva first originated, and that it existed in India prior to the introduction of the Vishnu-worship? Trace also the different forms and stages of Vishnu-worship.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What are the requisites of production? Compare the economic condition, with regard to these requisites, of

(1) England, (2) India, (3) the United States, (4) the West Indies. Point out the facilities for an increased production of wealth, derived by India from her connexion with England.

2. Amongst what classes, and by what laws is wealth distributed? What is the aim of communism? Describe the schemes propounded by Fourier and St. Simon respectively.

3. Enunciate Ricardo's theory of rent. Explain and illustrate the statement with respect to land, that the margin of cultivation depends upon the rate of profit in each country.

4. What is Mr. Wakefield's theory of colonisation? Demonstrate the advantages of a combination of labour between a rural and an urban population; and show how these advantages may be obtained for India

5. Define value and price. Distinguish between market value and natural value; on what do they depend?

6. Compare the influence on prices, of an extended use of Bank-notes, Bills, and Book-credits respectively.

7. What considerations determine the permanent or average rate of interest in a country, and what are the chief causes of fluctuations?

8. Examine the effects of simultaneous increase of population and capital on rent and on the rate of profit.

9. What are the characteristics of a good Tax as distinguished from one that is bad in point of economy? Explain what is meant by equality of taxation; and apply the principle to adjust the relative taxation of *life* annuities and *perpetual* annuities.

10. Distinguish between the *necessary* and *optional* functions of Government. Discuss the propriety of Government interference in the way of (1) protecting national

industry by import duties, (2) limiting the legal rate of interest, (3) providing for the education of the people.

HISTORY.

Taylor: Hallam: Guizot.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Into what classes would you divide historical works, with reference (1) to the sources of information possessed by the writers, (2) to the circumstances under which the works were first published? What points should be especially noticed in estimating the credibility of the writers in each class respectively?

2. Demonstrate the continuity of literary life in Europe throughout the period known as the Dark Ages.

3. Sketch the history of Military Force in England.

4. Give some account of the history and jurisdiction of the Court of Star-chamber.

5. What do you know of the constitution of Ireland prior to the arrival of Strongbow? What influence had the early customs and laws on the subsequent history, and at what period were they finally abrogated? Describe briefly the chief events of the administration of Poynings and Sir Arthur Chichester.

6. Write a short history of Parliamentary Impeachment: noticing especially the questions, (1) whether the king's pardon can be pleaded as a bar to impeachment, (2) whether abatement of an impeachment ensues on a dissolution of Parliament.

7. What were the chief provisions of the Bill of Rights? Prove the necessity for each clause by reference to events that occurred during the Stuart Period.

8. Investigate the extent of the *personal* authority of the various sovereigns from Henry VII to George II inclusive.

9. Show clearly from what sources European civilization derived its notions of (1) personal independence and resistance, (2) devotion of man to man, (3) majesty of kings, (4) right and wrong, (5) the aristocratic principle, (6) the municipal system.

10. Describe the domestic life of the feudal lord, and point out its effects on modern European civilization. Account for the hatred of the people against the feudal system.

11. Describe the effect produced by the Crusades upon the social state of Europe. Account for the decline of crusading enthusiasm in the 13th century.

12. Demonstrate the triumph of the principle of centralisation, both in nations and in governments, in the 15th century.

HISTORY.

England during the sixteenth century.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. With reference to the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, give some explanation of the following points:—(1) the interest with which the English nation threw itself into this question; (2) the motives which seem to have mainly influenced Henry; (3) the causes of the Pope's hesitation; (4) the proposals made to Catherine by Campeggio, and the answer she returned.

2. Assign reasons for the fact that both Catholics and Protestants *simultaneously* suffered at the hands of Henry

VIII, and give some account of the principal victims of religious persecution during this reign.

3. Write a short life of Thomas Cromwell, and give a detailed statement of the changes he effected in English History.

4. Describe the position of the Puritans, in their relations to the Church and the State, and in their social relations, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. What policy did Elizabeth adopt towards them, and what were her motives for so doing?

5. Describe the character and progress of the reformation in England during the reign of Edward VI.

6. Sketch the country and the people of Ireland at the period of Tyrone's rebellion, and give a short history of his rebellion.

7. "The age of Elizabeth may pre-eminently claim the distinction of having called up a great native literature." Illustrate this statement as fully as you can.

8. State what you know regarding the celebrated Casket-letters, and discuss the question as to the genuineness of these documents.

9. Write, with dates, short notices of the following events:—The Pilgrimage of Grace; The Battle of Pinkey; The Capture of Calais; Babington's Conspiracy.

HISTORY.

France and Germany during the sixteenth century.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. Give an account of the rise of the family of Guise. Name the principal members of this family. What policy did the Guises pursue in France? In what manner, and

with what results did they interfere in the affairs of Scotland?

2. Relate the circumstances that terminated the dynasty of Valois. How long had this dynasty filled the throne, and how many sovereigns had it given to France? Mention, in order of succession, such of them as ruled during the sixteenth century.

3. Enumerate, in chronological order, the leading events in French History, during the reign of Henry II.

4. Give a full account of the scheme of Henry IV for the humiliation of Austria, and the re-construction of the political system of Europe.

5. Write a short history of Charles, Duke of Bourbon, Constable of France.

6. Describe fully the proceedings that were adopted with reference to Luther at the Diet of Worms. Give an account of Luther's conduct on this occasion, and in particular of the manner in which he defended his position as a Reformer.

7. Give a brief history of the religious war in Germany arising out of the League of Smalkald. When, and by what Peace was this war terminated? Mention some of the articles of this Peace.

8. What is meant by the Interim? When, and at what Diets were the first and third Interims issued?

9. Write short accounts, giving dates, of the following events:—The League of Cambray: The Peace of Crespy: The Massacre on St. Bartholomew's day: The Edict of Nantes.

HISTORY.

Italy, Spain and the United Netherlands during the sixteenth century.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. Discuss the claims of the Houses of Anjou and of Aragon to the sovereignty of Naples. Give an account of the treaty between Louis of France and Ferdinand of Spain for the partition of this kingdom, and of the dissensions between these monarchs respecting its division. Where, when, and by whom was it finally conquered?

2. Give a short account of the battle of Pavia, and state its immediate results.

3. To what did the republic of Florence mainly trust for its defence during the period of its glory? Give some account of its last efforts to maintain its independence, and of its final subjugation.

4. Indicate clearly the character and magnitude of the struggle between Spain and the Netherlands, marking the extent of Spain's territorial power, and the relations of the struggle in the Netherlands to the general cause of Protestantism in Europe.

5. Give an account of the battle of Warnsfeld, noting its date, its cause, the forces on each side, the conduct of Sidney in the action, and the results of the battle.

6. Give an account of the Spanish Armada under the following heads:—(1) The aim of Philip and its relation to his general policy; (2) The forces employed; (3) The results of the expedition, material and moral.

7. How did Henry of Navarre reconcile himself to Rome? Give a short sketch of his proceedings. How would you characterize Henry's conduct? In what light

was it regarded by the generality of the Huguenots, by Holland and by England?

8. Give an account, with dates, of the combined expedition of the English and the Dutch against Spain under Howard and Essex.

9. Give a short sketch of the famous siege of Ostend, touching upon its length, importance, main incidents, and cost in men and treasure.

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

Geography and Philology as aids in the study of History.

Philosophy.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. In what various senses has the doctrine of the "relativity of knowledge" been held? Compare and criticize.

2. Criticize Mansel's and Spencer's theories of the idea of the absolute, pointing out their agreements and differences.

3. It is asserted that Stuart Mill, though a professed opponent of intuitive truth, yet appeals to and admits intuitive truths. Examine the truth of the assertion.

4. What various theories have been held respecting the ideas of Space and Time? Discuss aud compare them.

5. Discuss the doctrine of Unconscious Mental Modications. What physiological explanation of the fact does

Morell advance? What is meant by pre-conscious thinking?

6. "The test of a truth is the inconceivability of its negative."

Examine, (*a*) the meaning of the statement:

(*b*) The validity of the test.

7. (*a*) Give an accurate statement of the nature of the causal judgment.

(*b*) Discuss the theories of its origin propounded by Brown and Hamilton.

(*c*.) Expound your own view, giving reasons.

8. The consciousness of a belief involves the consciousness of the object of the belief. Examine the truth of this statement.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. How far is Ethics a science, and how far an art? Write a general outline of the subject, viewed under each aspect.

2. Distinguish between (*a*) a motive in the Actual and a motive in the Ideal, (*b*) an ultimate end of pursuit and an Intermediate end. Make out a scheme of motives upon the above plan.

3. Explain what is meant by a Moral Habit. Point out the analogy between the moral habits and the intellectual acquirements.

4. Describe the sentiments of Forgiveness, Toleration, and Humility. What moral property do they possess in common?

5. What is the peculiar sentiment impressed upon the mind by Conscience? If conscience is not an innate faculty, point out the means by which it is implanted.

6. It has been held that Benevolence is purely a product of associations with self. Show that there is in the human mind an independent source of disinterested action.

7. State the grounds of the following aphorism: "Rigorous constancy is the glory of the character; the higher the predictability of the agent, the higher the excellence attained."

8. Point out the correlation of the social feelings and the Utilitarian standard. Trace the gradual development of the social feelings in the mind of the individual. Indicate the source from which questions of utility must be ascertained.

9. Describe Resignation, Fortitude, Patience, and Contentment. Exhibit them in their common character as outlets from the disturbing influence of Desire.

10. Explain the phrase, Moral Government. Show that mankind would not be capable of moral government, unless the theory of Determinism were true.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Distinguish the provinces of Logic, Rhetoric, and Grammar.

2. Mention the rules given by Mr. Mill for the definition of terms. What terms are indefinable (*a*) according to Mill, (*b*) according to Hamilton?

3. "General Ideas, separated from particulars, have no counterpart Reality and no mental existence." (Bain). Discuss this.

4. Enunciate Mr. Mill's theory of the import of propositions. Contrast it with theories held by other logicians.

5. Hamilton makes Induction subordinate to Syllogism; Mr. Mill makes Syllogism subordinate to Induction. State each view of the case.

6. According to Mr. Fowler, what is the positive, and what are the negative tests of the legitimacy of a mood? By what means does Hamilton dispense with the necessity of either?

7. Prove that "in a Sorites the first proposition, and that alone, of all the premises, can be particular; the last, and that alone can be negative." (Whately.)

8. What is inference in Mr. Mill's sense of the word? What kinds of inference does he admit? and what does he exclude?

9. Describe the Deductive Method.

10. Examine the following arguments:

(*a*) If the excellence of virtue consists solely in its utility or tendency to produce the happiness of man, a machine, a fertile field, or a navigable river would all possess in a very high degree the elements of virtue.—(Lecky's *European Morals*, Chapter I.)

(*b*) Anaximenes argued that the earth remained stationary, because of its equal distance from all parts of the revolving spheres: there was no cause to determine it to move upward rather than downward; therefore it remainded still.—(Grote's *Plato*, Chapter I.)

(*c*) As there could be in natural bodies no motion of any thing, unless there were some which moveth all things and continueth immovable; even so in politic bodies there must be some unpunishable, or else no man shall suffer punishment.—(Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*.)

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—REV S. DYSON.

1. Discriminate between the primary and the various derivative sigrifications of the word *Law*. Shew that the world is governed by general invariable laws, illustrating by reference to volcanoes, earthquakes, pestilences, and similar facts. Point out how, (*a*) this mode of government is a revelation of the Divine attributes, and, (*b*) is beneficial to man.

2. Attempt a reconciliation of a conviction that the world is governed by immutable law with a belief in a Divine and personal Providence. Discuss the difficulties and reasonableness of a belief in the efficacy of prayer

3. Give an accurate statement of the argument from design, tracing out the metaphysical principles involved. Specify and examine objections which have been urged against the supremacy of final causes.

4. Whewell asserts that, from natural reason, and with the aid of science, we know nothing of the beginning or the end of the world;—have we any reason, then, for rejecting the belief either, (*a*) that it is self-existent and eternal; or, (*b*) that its Maker is not more than a powerful and intelligent artificer? What relation to the laws of nature does the idea of a Creator involve?

5. Give a description of any one Development-Theory you know of, and (*a*) discuss briefly the legitimacy of the hypothesis; (*b*) state accurately what the theory professes to account for; and (*c*) on the assumption of its truth, examine its bearing upon the evidences of Natural Theology.

6. Write an essay on the following subject:—The evidence from the constitution of nature in proof of the

Divine Goodness is less weighty than that for the Divine Wisdom.

7. Adduce reasons for believing that the world is under God's moral government.

Is the Fatherhood of God a doctrine of natural theology?

*8. Demonstrations *a priori* of the existence and attributes of God, whatever may be their apparent logical validity, carry no real conviction with them to the believer or to the unbeliever.

Allege reasons in proof of this assertion. Upon what facts does Mansel, as a metaphysical theologian, rest the evidence of the Divine Existence and Character?

6. What influence have modern discoveries in physical science had upon the arguments and doctrines of natural theology?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. In what light was the problem of physical philosophy conceived by the first Greek speculators? Give examples.

2. Comment upon the following assertion: "The influence of Socrates upon the speculative mind of his age was marked and important as to subject, as to method, and as to doctrine."—(Grote's *History of Greece.*)

3. Describe the different modes in which Plato advanced the doctrine of intuitive cognitions.

4. What account does Mr. Lewes give of Aristotle's method? Compare it with (*a*) the method of Plato, (*b*) the method of Bacon, (*c*) the method of modern science.

5. Mention the chief tenets of the Stoics, ethical and theological.

6. What portion of Hobbes' Ethical system excited the adverse criticism of his immediate successors? State the counter theory advanced by each.

7. Explain Mansel's assertion that "the metaphysics of Wolf received its death-blow from Kant." What other attempts have since been made in Germany to construct a system of Ontology?

8. Write a brief historical outline of the progress of inductive psychology in Britain from Locke to the present time.

9. What is Mr. Lewes' estimate of Gall's contributions to science? How did Gall repudiate the charge of materialism?

10. What does Hamilton say of "the meaning of the doctrine and the purport of the argument" of common sense? Show that Reid's philosophy was a reaction against the opinions by which he found himself surrounded.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiner.—Rev. S Dyson.

1. Specify difficulties involved in a disbelief of the Divine origin of Christianity.

2. What arguments may be advanced in favour of Christianity from a consideration, (*a*) of Jesus' mode of teaching, and the omissions in the subjects He taught; (*b*) His character and self-testimony?

3. Specify and answer objections brought against the Doctrine of Mediation.

4. Paley lays down two propositions as necessary to be established in proving the Divine origin of Christianity.

What facts and considerations shew the probability of the first of these?

5. State the scope and method of Bishop Butler's Treatise, and discuss the objections which have been urged against his mode of arguing.

6. Shew that our condition in this life is one of probation. Point out the leading features of this condition and its prominent uses.

7. Explain how our ignorance is a satisfactory answer to all objections against the goodness and wisdom of Providence; and examine the assertion that objections against Christianity, as distinguished from objections against its evidence, are, in a great measure, frivolous.

8. "The weakness of the proof, and the limited reception of Christianity are a presumption against its truth" Answer.

9. Upon what evidence does the resurrection of Jesus Christ rest?

Mathematics.

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, THEORY OF EQUATIONS, GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. By the method of Indeterminate Multipliers, shew how to reduce the solution of n equations between n unknowns to the solution of $n-1$ equations between $n-1$ unknowns.

In the case of *three* equations between *three* unknowns, find the conditions that the values of the multipliers may

be of the form $\frac{0}{0}$. In this case shew whether the three equations are *necessarily* inconsistent.

2 Assuming that a^{-m} means $\frac{1}{a^m}$ when m is positive and that $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$ means $\sqrt[q]{a^p}$; prove that—

$$\left\{ a^{\frac{p}{q}} \times a^{-\frac{r}{s}} \right\}^{-\frac{t}{u}} = a^{\frac{qrt-pst}{qsu}}$$

where $p\ q\ r\ s\ t$ and u are pos. integers.

3. Explain what is meant by the method of Mathematical Induction: and use it to prove the law of formation of the successive convergents to a continued fraction.

Shew that any convergent is nearer to the value of a continued fraction than any other fraction which has a smaller denominator than the convergent has

4. The product of any n consecutive integers is divisible by $\lfloor n$

5. Investigate the amount of the error which may result from assuming the principle of proportional parts for the increase of logarithmic sines.

Explain Maskelyne's method of calculating the logarithmic sines when the above error becomes sensible.

6. Assuming the theorem $\left\{ \cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta \right\}^n$ $= \cos n\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin n\theta$ when n is a positive integer, prove that it holds true when n is negative and fractional.

Deduce the expansion of $\sin\theta$ in powers of θ: and shew by induction that the limit assumed in your proof for the ultimate value of the coefficient of the general term is accurate.

7. State the exponential values of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$, and shew how by means of them to find the sum of n terms of the series—

$$\text{Cos } a + \cos \overline{a + \beta} + \cos \overline{a + 2\beta} \ldots \text{\&c}$$

Resolve $x^n + 1$ into factors.

8. Explain Napier's rules for the solution of a right-angled triangle; and shew by a figure how to verify them.

6. Prove that there can be only five regular Polyhedrons.

10. Investigate the solution of the equation.

$$x^3 + q\,x + r = 0$$

and discriminate the cases in which the method you adopt is of practical value.

Give Sturm's theorems for determining the situation and the number of the real roots of an equation.

11. Prove, *without assuming any formulæ*, that $A\,x + B\,y + C$ is proportional to the perpendicular from the point (xy) upon the straight line.

$$A\,x + B\,y + C = 0$$

12. Prove that $L\,x^2 + 2\,M\,xy + N\,y^2 = 0$ represents two straight lines, real or imaginary.

Find the relation between L, M and N when these lines are at right angles to each other.

Find the equation to the lines bisecting the angles between them; and shew that the bisectors are at right angles.

13. Investigate the equation to the tangent to the hyperbola *referred to its asymptotes as axes.*

Deduce the equation to the *two* tangents drawn from the point $(h\ k)$.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.—MR. BEEBEE, M. A.

1. Shew that the equation $(ax + by)^2 + 2b'x + 2a'y + c^2 = 0$ represents a parabola: and prove that the semi-latus rectum is $\frac{aa'\sqrt{2bb'}}{(a^2+b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

2. Show that the general equation to a conic circumscribing the triangle of reference is of the form $\frac{\lambda}{\alpha} + \frac{\mu}{\beta} + \frac{\nu}{\gamma} = 0$, and prove that the condition, that the straight line $l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma = 0$ may touch this conic is the same as the condition that the point, whose trilinear coordinates are l, m, n, may lie on one of the conics $\pm\sqrt{\lambda\alpha} \pm \sqrt{\mu\beta} \pm \sqrt{\nu\gamma} = 0$.

3. Define pole and polar. In the conic $l\alpha^2 + m\beta^2 + n\gamma^2 = 0$, prove that each of the angular points of the triangle of reference is the pole of the opposite side.

4. Shew that the locus of the equation of the first degree in xyz is a plane, and find the condition that the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$ may intersect the cone $ayz + bzx + cxy = 0$ in two straight lines at right angles.

5. Trace the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$: and shew that it may be generated by two sets of straight lines.

6. Shew how to find the diametral plane bisecting a given system of chords of any conicoid. Define a principal plane, and shew that the three principal planes of any conicoid are at right angles.

7. Find an expression for the radius of circular-curvature at any point of a curve in space: and shew that the

sum of the curvatures of any two normal sections of a surface at right angles to one another is constant.

8. Enunciate and prove Taylor's Theorem, and explain what is meant by its failing cases. If $y = e^{a \sin^{-1} x}$, prove that $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2 y = 0$, and hence expand y in a series of ascending powers of x.

9. Prove that the limit of $\frac{\phi(a)}{\psi(a)}$ where $\left.\begin{matrix}\phi(a)\ \phi'(a) \ldots . \phi^n(a) \\ \psi(a)\ \psi'(a) \ldots . \psi^n(a)\end{matrix}\right\}$ all vanish is the same as that of $\frac{\phi^{n+1}(a)}{\psi^{n+1}(a)}$.

Hence shew that in the curve $u = 0$, $\frac{du}{dx} = 0$, $\frac{du}{dy} = 0$ is generally a condition for a double point.

10. Shew how to distinguish the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable, and apply the process to discover the points of inflexion in the curve $y^2 (a + x)^2 = x^2 (a - x)^2$.

Trace this curve.

11. Establish the polar formulæ (1) $\frac{1}{p^2} u^2 + \left(\frac{du}{a\theta}\right)^2$ (2) $\rho = r \frac{dr}{dp}$.

12. Shew how to integrate the functions (1) $\frac{1}{a^2 - x^2}$ (2) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{a + b \cos^2 x}$ (3) $\frac{2x - 1}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + x + 1)}$; and find the area of the loop of the curve $r = \frac{a \cos 2\theta}{\cos \theta}$.

STATICS, HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. Define a couple: and prove that the effect of a couple acting in a plane is unaltered, provided the direction

of its axis and the magnitude of its moment remain constant.

Shew that a system of any number of forces in space is equivalent to *a single* force and a couple whose axis passes through its line of action.

2. State the fundamental laws of "Limiting Friction." What is meant by the term "Limiting ?"

Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a string stretched in one plane over a rough curved surface.

3. Investigate the equation to the Catenary.

A flexible string has one extremity fastened to a point at a vertical height a above a smooth horizontal table. When the string is at rest, a portion of length b hangs on the edge of the table. If ρ be the radius of the string's curvature at its highest point, then $b\rho = (a + b)^2$.

4. An *elastic* string has a bead attached to its lower extremity and hangs freely. Find the extension of the string when the weights of the string and bead are equal.

5. Explain the principle of Virtual Velocities : and prove its truth in the case of a body supported on a smooth inclined plane by a single moveable pulley, the strings of which are not parallel.

6. Define a fluid, and specify the essential points in your definition.

A mass of an elastic fluid is at rest under the action of a uniform attractive force tending to a fixed point O. Prove that its surface is a sphere : and that the pressures at any points equidistant from O are equal.

7. Define what is meant by the *stable*, *unstable* and *neutral* equilibrium of a floating body.

Find the time of a small vertical oscillation of a solid sphere of sp. gr. $\frac{13}{125}$ floating in water sp. gr. unity.

8. Specify the essential points in the construction of a common Barometer; and explain the different methods of obviating the error due to the rise and fall of the mercury in the open cistern.

Shew how to graduate the scale supposing a bubble of air had been admitted to the top of the closed end; the bore of the tube from the top being uniform and the temperature invariable.

9. State the law of illumination at any point of a small plain area illuminated by a pencil of rays diverging from a point.

Shew that $\pi\ C \frac{r^2}{a^2}$ is the illumination of the plane $x\,y$ at the origin: the illuminating surface of uniform brightness being that portion of a plane which lies within the conical surface.

$$a^2 (x^2 + y^2) - 2a (hx + ky)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + (h^2 + k^2 - r^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$$

10. Explain what is meant by the Least Circle of Aberration of a pencil of rays directly reflected or refracted at a spherical surface: and calculate its position and dimensions.

11. Define the centre of a lens; and discriminate its position relative to the different kinds of lenses.

A small pencil is obliquely and centrically refracted through a thin lens. Find the distances of the foci of the emergent pencil from the centre of the lens.

12. A pencil of light passes through two prisms, the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane of each: find the condition of achromatism.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. A particle is acted on by a central force; investigate the differential equation for determining the polar equation to its path. If the force be attractive and vary inversely as the square of the distance, find the initial velocity, in order that the orbit may be a parabola.

2. Find the accelerations of a particle referred to two axes revolving uniformly in their own plane about the origin which remains fixed. A circular wire (radius a) revolves uniformly about its vertical diameter with an angular velocity less than $\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$; a particle constrained to remain on the wire is slightly disturbed from the lowest point; find the time of a small oscillation.

3. If a bullet be projected with a velocity and at a very small elevation and in a resisting medium, the equation to that portion of its path which is above the horizontal line passing through the point of projection is approximately $y = x \tan a - \frac{g}{4\,k^2\,u^2}\left(\epsilon^{2kx} - 2kx - 1.\right)$ The resistance is supposed to vary as the square of the velocity.

4. Two particles moving with given velocities in the same straight line are subject to no forces, but their mutual attraction, which follows the law of nature; shew how to determine the motion.

5. Explain how impulsive force is measured: and shew how the law concerning the force of restitution after impact is deduced from experiment. A ball is projected at an angle α to an inclined plane whose elevation is 45°, and at the sixth rebound it is at the starting point: find α in terms of the coefficient of elasticity.

6. Shew that the pressure at any point of a fluid in motion is the same in every direction. Explain and prove the equation $\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{vdv}{ds} = S - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds}$.

7. What is meant by the equation of continuity? If the fluid be incompressible and homogeneous, and the motion be symmetrical in all directions with regard to a centre, shew that its integral is $r^2 V = f(t)$.

An infinite mass of such a fluid is at rest subject to a uniform pressure π and contains a spherical cavity of radius a, filled with a gas at a pressure $m\pi$. Prove that, if the pressure of the gas vary inversely as the space occupied throughout the motion, and the pressure of the fluid at an infinite distance be supposed constant, the radius of the sphere will oscillate between the values a and na, where n is determined by the equation $1 + 3m \log n - n^3 = 0$.

8. Give a brief description either of the transit circle or of the mural circle, and also of the method of using the instrument to determine the zenith distances of stars. Explain how the error of collimation is determined by means of two collimating telescopes.

9. If α be the complement of the sun's R. A. near the solstice, and δ his declination, prove that ω the obliquity of the ecliptic is given by the equation

$$\omega = \delta + \tan\frac{^2\alpha}{2}\sin 2\delta + \frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{^4\alpha}{2}\sin 4\delta + \&c.$$

In observing the position of the first point of Aries, show how the instrumental errors are eliminated by making observations at both equinoxes.

10. Explain the phenomenon of the aberration of light: and shew that the aberration in R. A. of a star is $-\frac{20.''45}{\sin\Delta}$ $(\cos L \cos\omega \cos\alpha + \sin L \sin\alpha)$ where L is the sun's longitude.

11. Shew how to find the colatitude and local time by two observed altitudes of a star at different hour angles.

12. What are the elements of a planet's orbit? If v be the true anomaly, m the mean, shew that $v - m = \left(2e - \frac{e^3}{4}\right) \sin m + \frac{5e^2}{4} \sin 2m + \frac{13e^3}{12} \sin 3m + \&c.$

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Beebee, M. A.

1. A man was born in a certain century since the Christian era, and died in the next, the last two digits in the years of his birth and death being the same. His age when he died consists of two digits, the first of which equals the first digit in the year of his birth and the second the first digit in the sum of the years of his birth and death, and this sum consists of four digits, the last three of which are the same. Find when he was born.

2. O is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle A B C: L, M, N are the centre of the escribed circles, and the radius of the inscribed circle. Shew that $r^3 . OL . OM . ON = OA^2 . OB^2 . OC^2$.

3 ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, E is the intersection of the diagonals, and FG is the third diagonal: shew that the perpendiculars from the angular points of the tringle EFG on its opposite sides pass through the centre of the circle.

4. The flame of a candle considered as a luminous point throws the shadow of a ball of radius c on the floor of a room, the candle being at a height $3c$ from the floor. If the ball rolls uniformly with a velocity v in a straight line, find the size of the shadow and the position of its centre after a time t.

5. Through every point of a parabola lines are drawn perpendicular to the focal distance at that point, prove that the equation to the envelope is $r = a \sec^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$.

6. A string of length equal to the circumference of a circle is placed round the circle with both its ends loose at a point in the circumference, in which is situated a centre of attractive force which varies as the distance: find the tension and reaction at any point.

7. A heavy particle of mass m falls down a smooth cycloid, whose axis is vertical, and vertex upwards in a medium whose resistance is $\frac{mv^2}{2c}$, and the distance of the starting point measured along the cycloid from the vertex is c: find the time down to the lowest point.

8. A mass of elastic fluid is contained within a hollow sphere and repelled from the centre of the sphere by a force $\frac{\mu}{r}$; prove that the whole pressure on the sphere is to the whole pressure which would be exerted if no force acted as $3k + \mu$ is to $3k$, the pressure being equal to $k \times$ density.

9. A person starts from a place in latitude l at an inclination of $\frac{\pi}{2} - l$ to the meridian and travels so as to have perpetual noon. If the sun's motion in R. A. be considered uniform and the earth spherical, shew that he will reach the pole in $\frac{1}{2\pi} \log \cot \frac{l}{2}$ days.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. Aldis, M. A.

1. How many words of four letters can be formed from the letters

a b c d e f l m n o p r s t u

supposing that no two consonants may stand together with the exceptions of p and r, p and t, s and l, s and r, s and t; and that more than two consonants can in no case stand together.

2. A solid buoy of uniform spec. grav. $\frac{5}{24}$ floats in water (spec. gr. unity). The lower part of the buoy is a hemisphere of radius 2 feet; the upper half a right cone whose base coincides with that of the hemisphere, and whose altitude is equal to its radius. Find the power of the couple whose arm is one foot which will keep the buoy so tilted that the base of the cone just touches the water, assuming that 1 cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces.

3. A small ring of mass m slides on a smooth elliptic wire, whose semi-axes are a and b: and is attracted by two forces, varying *directly* as the distance, to the two foci of the ellipse: the attractions on a unit of mass at a distance unity being μ and μ'. Find all the positions of unstable and stable equilibrium of the ring, and the time of small oscillations round the latter.

4. A particle P whose weight is w is attached to two weightless elastic strings, whose unstretched lengths are a and b, the modulus of elasticity being in each case λ. The other ends of the strings are attached to two points A and B in the same horizontal line, the distance AB being equal to $a + b$. Find the position of equilibrium.

5. An ellipse rolls on an equal ellipse, their semi-axes being a and b; so that initially, their major axes are in

the same straight line. Shew that in the curve traced out by the centre of the rolling ellipse, there are four points of inflexion, whose distances from the centre of the fixed ellipse are $\frac{ab\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$: and that the max. and min. values of the semiordinate of this curve parallel to the minor axis of the fixed ellipse are $\frac{a}{e}$ and $2\,b$. But these two statements only hold good when $a^2 > 2\,b^2$.

6. Find the equation to the surface enveloped by a plane which cuts off a constant volume V from a given right cone, whose vertex is the origin, axis that of z, and semi-vertical angle $= \alpha$.

7. Find the max. and min. values of u, when $u^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$ the variables $x\ y$ and z being subject to the conditions

$$lx + my + xz = p$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$

8. If r be the radius vector, p the perpendicular from the origin upon the tangent, and ρ the radius of curvature at any point P of a plane polished curve; then if a luminous point be placed at the origin, shew that the length of the caustic curve is

$$\frac{2\,r^3}{2\,r^2 - p\,\rho} + \text{a constant.}$$

Physical Science.

LOGIC AND THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. What is, scientifically speaking, a law of nature, and how is any such law discovered? Illustrate your answer, by some remarkable discovery

2. Give Mill's views on Causation and state the reasons adduced by him for adopting these views.

3. Clearly distinguish between observation and experiment, stating the advantages and disadvantages of both.

4. Give a short account of the discoveries made in Electricity by Gilbert, Otto de Guericke, Grey, Dufay, Franklin, Armstrong, Coulomb.

5. Relate the first steps of Galvanism or Voltaic Electricity, and detail at some length the discovery and progress of Electro-Magnetism, insisting chiefly on Ampere's theory.

6. What important discoveries did Faraday make in Dynamic Electricity, and what are his views about electrical Induction?

7. Enumerate the most important practical applications of modern science in heat and electricity.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Rev. E. Lafont.

1. State Dalton's theory about the Constitution of Matter, and show its connection with the adoption of chemical equivalents.

2. Explain the laws of combining proportions.

3. What is known about the heat developed in the most important chemical reactions, and by whom were the researches on this subject carried out most successfully?

4. Distinguish between Attraction, Cohesion, Affinity, with illustrations to support your answer.

5. Explain fully the chemical theory of the Electric Battery, taking for example Daniell's Constant Battery.

9. What is meant by Electrolysis, and what are its

laws according to Faraday? Exemplify the same in the Electrolysis of binary and ternary compounds.

7. Explain the various processes in use for depositing metals by electrical agency, either to obtain moulds or in thin layers for ornamental purposes.

HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. What are the essential characters of a good thermometric substance? Describe the mode of constructing a mercurial thermometer. When a thermometer is plunged in a hot liquid, the mercury at first falls; account for this.

2. Deduce the formula $p = k\rho\,(1 + a\,t)$, stating clearly the experimental laws on which it depends.

A mass of air has a volume of 100 liters when its temperature is 0°C. and pressure 760^{mm}; find what its volume becomes when its temperature is 27°C. and pressure 700^{mm}.

3. Give a short account of the metrical system of weights and measures.

Prove the following formula for the density D of a vapour, referred to its own liquid

$$D = \frac{s}{2153\,d} \cdot \frac{p}{273 + t}$$

where s is the density of the vapour referred to air, and d the density of the liquid referred to water at its maximum density.

4. Give Regnault's empirical formula for the total heat of steam. What were the views of Watt, and of Southern, with regard to the latent heat of steam?

5. Describe the construction and principle of the cryophorus of Wollaston. How did Leslie effect the freezing of water by its own evaporation?

6. Describe, and explain the principle of, the dry and wet bulb hygrometer, and give Apjohn's formula for its use.

7. State the three laws which govern the intensity of radiant heat. Show how to prove "the law of the cosine" experimentally.

8. State the law of Dulong and Petel, connecting the atomic weight of a body with its specific heat. Prove that the specific heat of gas under a constant pressure is greater than the specific heat under a constant volume, and give the numerical value of the ratio.

9. Enunciate the first law of thermo-dynamics. What is meant by a completely reversible heat engine? Show that such an engine will produce the maximum mechanical effects, with the same temperature of source and refrigerator, from a given quantity of heat.

10. Describe and explain the causes of the trade winds, and of the land and sea breezes. Account on physical principles for the fact that "places within the tropics have got a dry and a rainy season."

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. What is the general explanation of the fact, that electricity is only perceptible at the surface of conductors? By what experiments did Faraday show that this is also the case, whatever be the conducting capacity of the substance in the interior, and how did he account for the phenomenon?

2. Show that an infinite number of "alternate contacts" would be theoretically necessary to discharge any electric condenser.

Find the sum of the series of quantities removed in this manner from one of the plates.

3. What are the causes which limit the quantities of electricity which can be accumulated on a Leyden jar?

If a Leyden jar be discharged on a non-conducting substance, prove that the quantity of free electricity left on each unit of surface is represented by $\frac{E}{2(1+m)}$.

4. Describe the "electric pistol" and explain why the cork is driven out when the spark passes.

5. How did Coulomb determine the law of magnetic attractions and repulsions by the method of oscillations? Give the particulars of one of his experiments.

6. Describe the inclination compass, and show how to place it approximately in the plane of the meridian.

7. What are "secondary batteries," and on what does their action depend? Describe Grove's gas battery, showing the direction of the current in the connecting wire.

8. State the laws of attractions and repulsions of parallel, and angular currents, and show, by a diagram, how to prove experimentally, that the action of a sinuous current is equal to that of a rectilinear current of the same length.

9. A finite current is moveable about an axis, parallel to its direction, and is acted on by an infinite current, perpendicular to it; determine the position of equilibrium of the moveable current.

10. Describe the principal phenomena of induced currents, and enunciate Lenz's law. Hence explain Arago's experiment in which a magnet is caused to rotate by the revolution of a copper disc.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. A person firing at a target at a distance of 500 yards hears the shot strike after $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and the velocity of sound is 375 yards per second. The grooves of the rifle which cause the bullet to rotate make half a turn in the length of the rifle (3 feet 3 inches): find *approximately* how many times per second the bullet rotates.

2. Find the present worth of Rs. 44,375-10-0 at the end of 3 years at 5 per cent. allowing (1) simple interest (2) compound interest payable yearly.

3. If $\alpha\ \beta$ be the roots of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ then $\alpha + \beta = -p$ and $\alpha\beta = q$.

If one root of the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ be a root of $x^2 + ax + b = 0$, its other root is a root of $x^2 + (2p - a)x + p^2 - ap + b = 0$.

4. Insert n harmonic means between two given quantities a and b.

If in a harmonic progression, the square roots of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th terms be in Arithemetic progression, so are also the squares of the 1st, 3rd and 5th terms.

5. Shew how to transform a fractional number expressed in one scale of notation into any other scale.

Multiply 1 t 92 3 by t 15 in the scale of 12; extract the square root of the product, and transform the result to the scale of 10.

6. Find by the multinomial theorem the coefficient of x^6 in $(1 + 2x - 3x^2 - x^4)^{\frac{7}{3}}$.

7. Shew how to find the sum of n terms of a series whose n^{th} term is $(an+b)(a\overline{n+1}+b)..(a\overline{n+m-1}+b)$

Sum the series $\frac{1}{1.2}+\frac{1}{2.3}+\ldots\ldots\ldots+\frac{1}{n.n+1}$.

8. Investigate an expression for all angles which have a given sine. Find an expression for all angles with a negative cosine and $\frac{1}{2}$ for their sine.

9. Define the characteristic of a logarithm. What is the characteristic of ·01 to the base $\frac{3}{2}$?

Given log 2 = .3010300 and log 3 = .4771213, write down the tabular logarithms of the tangent and secant of an angle of 60°.

10. Shew how to solve a triangle when the sides are given. If $a = 10$, $b = 8$, $c = 12$ find the angle C, having given L cos 41°.24′ = 9.8751256 and L cos 41°.25′ = 9.8750142 and log 2 and log 3 as above.

11. Find the radius of a circle inscribed in a triangle. Shew that the area of a triangle formed by joining the points of contact is to the area of the original triangle as the radius of the inscribed circle is to the diameter of the circumscribed circle.

12. Obtain the exponential values of sin θ and cos θ. If $\tan(\theta+\phi\sqrt{-1}) = \cos\alpha+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha$ where α, θ, and ϕ are real, shew that

$$\theta = \frac{n\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } \phi = \tfrac{1}{2}\log\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

1. Establish the method of synthetic division, and apply it to divide 60034218 by 3998 and 4003.

2. Ram, Lakshman and Bharat went to visit a Rishi, and brought their wives with them. The Rishi knew the wives' names to be Urmila, Mandavi and Sita, but forgot which was the wife of each hero. They told the Rishi that they had given presents to Pundits, and that each of the six had rewarded as many Pundits as he or she had given gold mudras to each Pundit. Ram had rewarded 23 more Pundits than Urmila, and Lakshman had rewarded 11 Pundits more than Mandavi, likewise each hero had given away 63 gold mudras more than his wife. The Rishi having thought on what they said, dismissed them with his blessing, naming correctly the wife of each hero. From the conditions given, do you also find out the names of the wives.

3. One of two bags contains initially ten sovereigns, and the other ten shillings; one coin is taken out of each and placed in the other. This is done ten times, find the probable worth of the contents of each bag after the tenth operation.

4. What is meant by a determinant? Prove that if two consecutive rows of a determinant be interchanged its sign is changed, but its value is otherwise unaltered.

5. If the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} x\alpha, & y\alpha, & z\alpha, & w\alpha \\ x\beta, & y\beta, & z\beta, & w\beta \\ x\gamma, & y\gamma, & z\gamma, & w\gamma \\ x\delta, & y\delta, & z\delta, & w\delta \end{vmatrix}$$

be denoted by $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ prove that a

$$\overline{1234} \times \overline{1567} - \overline{1235} \times \overline{1467} + \overline{1236} \times \overline{1745} - \overline{1237} \times \overline{1456} = 0.$$

EUCLID AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. If two chords intersect within a circle, prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

One diagonal of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is bisected by the other; prove that the squares on the lines joining their point of intersection with the middle points of the sides are together half the square on the latter diagonal.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle that is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle that is contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other. Give a direct proof of this proposition.

ABC is any triangle, AD is drawn perpendicular to BC, E and F are the middle points of AC, AB respectively shew that the triangle EFD is equiangular with ABC.

3. If two straight lines are parallel, and one of them is at right angles to a plane, the other shall also be at right angles to the same plane.

If from one angular point of a tetrahedron, two lines be drawn, one perpendicular to the opposite face and the other perpendicular to one of the edges of that face, prove that this edge is perpendicular to the line joining the feet of the perpendiculars.

4. The line bisecting the exterior angle of a pair of lines drawn to a conic from its focus meet the directrix in the same point as the line joining the ends of the pair.

PSP′, QSQ′ are focal chords of a conic, PQ, Q′P′ intersect in R. And SR is joined cutting the conic in K, shew

that the tangent at K and the chords QP′, PQ′ meet in one point.

5. In a parabola, the diameter through any point P on the curve meets the ordinate of Q in V, and the tangent at Q in T, prove that PV = PT and $QV^2 = 4\ SP.\ PV$, where S is the focus.

Given a straight line AB and point O. Any parabola is described passing through O and touching AB in any point Q — QV is drawn parallel to AB meeting the diameter of the parabola through O in V. Shew that the locus of V is a straight line.

6. In the ellipse prove that $CN.\ CT = AC^2$.

If the tangent makes equal angles with the axes, prove that its intercept on either axis is equal to the distance between the extremities of the axes.

7. If an ellipse and hyperbola have the same foci, they intersect at right angles.

Given in magnitude and position two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, find geometrically the positions of the axes.

8. Find the equation to the chord of contact of tangents drawn from an external point to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Shew that the straight line through the pole is cut harmonically by the curve and polar. Tangents from a point T touch the curve in P and Q – PQ meets the directrices in R and R′, shew that PR and QR′ subtend equal angles at T.

9 Find the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of the hyperbola.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

If the normal meets the imaginary axis in G and SG meets the tangent in Q, find the locus of Q.

10. Define the centre of a curve, and find that of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ and hence deduce the conditions that the equation should represent (1) a parabola (2) two intersecting straight lines.

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

1. Define the polar of one curve with regard to another. Prove the property from which it is called the polar reciprocal.

If a conic be reciprocated with regard to a circle, what lines or points in the reciprocal figure correspond to (1) the centre (2) the focus (3) the directrix (4) the asymptotes, (5) a pair of conjugate diameters.

2. Round three points ABC as centres, systems of three circles are described, the sum of whose areas is constant. Shew that the locus of their radical centre is a straight line passing through the centre of the circumscribing circle of the triangle ABC, and parallel to the line whose equation in areal coordinates is—

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & , & a^{-1} & , & l^{-1} & , & c^{-1} \\ a^{-1}x & , & 1 & , & -\cos C & , & -\cos B \\ l^{-1}y & , & -\cos C & , & 1 & , & -\cos A \\ c^{-1}z & , & -\cos B & , & -\cos A & , & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

SOLID GEOMETRY, THEORY OF EQUATIONS AND SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Obtain the equation to a plane in the form

$$x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma - p = 0$$

and shew how to reduce the equation

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

into the same form.

Put into the form $\frac{x-\alpha}{\lambda} = \frac{y-\beta}{\mu} = \frac{z-\gamma}{\nu}$ the equations to a line which is the intersection of the place $A\,x + B\,y + C\,z + D = 0$ with the place at right angles to it, and containing the line

$$\frac{x-f}{l} = \frac{y-g}{m} = \frac{z-h}{n}$$

2. Form the equations to the straight lines which pass through a given point of the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

and lie wholly on the surface.

Prove that if r be the distance of any point on the surface $y\,z + z\,x + x\,y + 2\,a^2 = 0$ from the origin the angle between two generating lines through that point is

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{r^2 - 6\,a^2}{r^2 + a^2}$$

3. Find the equation to the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of the surface

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

The normal at any point P of an ellipsoid meets the principal planes in $G_1\,G_2\,G_3$. Prove that $PG_1 \times PG_2 \times PG_3$ varies as the cube of the area of the central section made by a plane conjugate to the diameter through P.

4. Find the equation of a tangent plane of a surface of the second degree at a given point.

Prove that the tangent planes of the cone

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2\,(b^2 - c^2)} + \frac{y^2}{b^2\,(a^2 - c^2)} - \frac{z^2}{c^2\,(a^2 + b^2)} = 0$$

cut the surface $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ in rectangular hyperbolas.

5. Investigate the equation of the asymptotic cone of a surface of the second degree. The equation—
$(l\,n + m\,y + n\,z)^2 + (l'n + m'y + n''z)^2 + (l''x + m''y + n''z)^2 = a^2$ represents a cylindrical surface if

$$\begin{vmatrix} l\,, & m\,, & n \\ l'\,, & m'\,, & n' \\ l''\,, & m''\,, & n'' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

6. Assuming that every rational algebraical equation has one root, shew that it has as many roots as there are units in the index of its highest power.

7. If two roots of the cubic equation

$$a\,x^3 + 3\,b\,x^2 + 3\,c\,x + d = 0$$

are equal, shew that

$$4\,(a\,c - b^2)\,(b\,d - c^2) - (a\,d - b\,c)^2 = 0$$

8. Enunciate and prove Sturm's theorem for determining the position of the roots of an equation.

How many real roots has the equation—

$$x^3 - 2\,x^2 + 5 = 0$$

Find the successive integers between which any such roots must lie.

9. State Napier's rules of circular parts for right angled triangles; and prove them when one of the sides containing the right angle is given.

10. Determine in terms of the sides the angular radius of the small circle described, so as to touch one side of a given spherical triangle, and the other sides produced.

If R be the radius of the circumscribed circle, r the radius of the inscribed circle and $r_1\ r_2\ r_3$ the radius of the escribed circles, prove that

$$\cot r_1 + \cot r_2 + \cot r_3 = \cot r + 2 \tan \mathrm{R}.$$

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

1. If $u\,v$ be two rational functions of $x\,y\,z$, the curve represented by the equations $u = 0$, $v = 0$ will have a double point at any point for which

$$\frac{du}{dx} : \frac{dv}{dx} :: \frac{du}{dy} : \frac{dv}{xy} :: \frac{du}{dz} : \frac{dv}{dz}$$

Prove that this point is a true double point or a conjugate point according as

$$\begin{vmatrix} O & , & X & , & Y & , & Z \\ X & , & \xi & , & \zeta' & , & \eta' \\ Y & , & \zeta' & , & \eta & , & \xi' \\ Z & , & \eta' & , & \xi' & , & \zeta \end{vmatrix}$$

is positive or negative, where

$$X = \frac{du}{dx},\ \xi = \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2},\ \xi' = \frac{d^2 u}{dy\,dz}\ \&c.$$

2. Prove that the radius of absolute curvature at any point of a curve of double curvature

$$= \left\{ \left(\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^2 z}{ds^2}\right)^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Define the binormal: and prove that its direction cosines are severally equal to

$$\rho \left\{ \frac{dy}{ds} \cdot \frac{d^2 z}{ds^2} - \frac{dz}{ds}\,\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} \right\},\ \rho \left\{ \frac{dz}{ds}\,\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - \frac{dx}{ds}\,\frac{d^2 z}{ds^2} \right\}$$

$$\text{and } \rho \left\{ \frac{dx}{ds}\,\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} - \frac{dy}{ds} \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} \right\}$$

3. Give some method of eliminating the variables between two homogeneous equations in two variables.

4. If S_r denote the sum of the rth powers of the roots of the equation

$$x^n + p_1\,x^{n-1} + p_2\,x^{n-2} + \&c. \ldots + p_n = 0.$$

Prove that—

$$S_m + p_1 S_{m-1} + p_2 S_{m-2} + \ldots + m\,p_m = 0$$

m being less than n.

If the sides of a triangle ABC be the roots of the equation $x^3 - p x^2 + q x - r = 0$ prove that—

$$\cos A . \cos B . \cos C . = \frac{(p^2 - 2 q)(q^2 - 2 p r}{r^2} - 1$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and deduce the differential coefficients of the following expressions:

(1) $\phi(x) \times \psi(x)$ (2) $\log_a x$ (3) $(\sin x)^n$ n being $+ ve$.

(2.) If $y = z + x \phi(y)$ where z and x are independent, shew how to expand any function of y in a series of ascending powers of x.

Given $y = z + x \cos y$; expand $\log y$ in terms of x.

3. If $u = f(x y)$ where $x = \phi(r, \theta)$ and $y = \psi(r \theta)$ Express $\frac{du}{ux}$ and $\frac{du}{dy}$ in terms of $\frac{du}{dr}$ and $\frac{du}{d\theta}$

4. Show how to find the value of $\left\{ \phi(x) \right\}^{\psi(x)}$ where $\phi(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ become respectively unity and infinity when $x = a$.

Find the value of $\left\{ \cos \frac{x}{n} + \cos \frac{2x}{n} + .. + \cos \frac{nx}{n} \right\} \cot x.$ when $x = 0$.

5. Define the maxima and minima of a function of two independent variables and shew how to find them.

From a point P perpendiculars PD, PE, PF are drawn to the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle find the position of P when $EF^2 + FD^2 + DE^2$ is a minimum.

6. Find the polar equations to the tangent and normal to the curve $\frac{a}{r} = f(\theta)$ at a given point.

A line is drawn through the pole S meeting the curve $\frac{a}{r} = f(\theta)$ in A and the curve $\frac{r}{a} = f(\theta)$ in B. A line PSQ perpendicular to SA meets the tangent to the former curve at A, and the normal to the latter at B in P and Q respectively: prove that the locus of P is the inverse of the locus of Q.

7. Trace the curves, whose equations are—

$$4y^2(x+y-a)^3 = (x-y-b)^5$$

$$y^3 = a^3 \cos \frac{x^3}{a^2}$$

8. Find the envelop of a system of straight lines represented by the equation—

$$a^4 x - a y = c(a^2 - 1)$$

a being the variable parameter.

9. Prove geometrically or otherwise that

$$\int_c^b \left(a^2 - x^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \tfrac{1}{2} a^2 \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{b}{a} - \sin^{-1} \frac{c}{a}\right)$$

shew how to integrate the expression

$$x^m \left(a^2 + x^2\right)^{\frac{2p+1}{2}} dx.$$

10. The base of a square is the chord of a circle which moves parallel to itself across the circle: the plane of the square being perpendicular to that of the circle, find the volume of the solid thus formed and prove that its whole surface is to the area of the circle as

$$\pi + 12 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \log 2 + \sqrt{3} : \pi$$

11. Transform the integral $\int \left(1 + \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dy}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx\, dy$

into an integral with respect to θ a ϕ having given $x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi$, $y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi$ and $z = r \cos\theta$. Hence find the portion of the surface $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ intercepted between the surfaces

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \tan^2 \alpha \text{ and } x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \tan^2 \beta.$$

Any of the following questions may be substituted for any of the preceding.

1. Shew how to solve the homogeneous equation

$$\phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\ \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0,$$ and give a geometrical intepretation of such equations.

2. Integrate the equation

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 5\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 13\frac{dy}{dx} - 7y = \epsilon^{7x}$$

3. If $$/(x) = \int_0^\infty \epsilon^{-x} x^{n-1} dx.$$

prove that $$\int_0^1 x^{e-1}(1-x)^{m-1} dx = \frac{/(l)\ /(m)}{/(l+m)}$$

4. Explain the principle of the Calculus of Variations, and if V be a given function of two variables x, y and their differential coefficients, shew how the maximum and minimum values of $\int_0^m V\, dx$ may be found.

Mixed Mathematics.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. The moment of the resultant of two forces with respect to any point in their plane is equal to the algebraical sum of the moments of the components.

Forces are represented in magnitude and position by the sides of a plane polygon taken in order; find their resultant.

2. If a heavy beam rest upon two smooth inclined planes, shew that their line of intersection must be horizontal and perpendicular to the beam.

Prove that the equilibrium is unstable.

3. Assuming the equations of equilibrium of a rigid body, prove the principle of virtual velocities.

A string, passing over a pulley, has attached to its extremities two weights, one of which hangs freely; determine the curve on which the other ought to slide, in order that in every position of the two weights they may be in equilibrium.

4. Determine the equation of the common catenary.

Find the law of variation of the unit of mass of a catenary acted on by gravity that it may hang in the form of a semicircle.

5. Define the potential V of an attracting body, and prove that if a, b, c be the coordinates of an attracted particle, external to the body,

$$\frac{d^2 V}{da^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{db^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dc^2} = 0$$

Apply this equation to calculate the attraction of a sphere on an external point.

6. Investigate the equation of the trajectory described by a projectile in vacuo.

Find the angle at which a particle must be projected from a given point in an inclined plane, so as to impinge upon the plane at right angles.

7. A particle moves under the action of a central force varying inversely as the square of distance; given the initial circumstances of projection, determine the form of the orbit.

If the orbit be an ellipse, shew that the velocity at any point is given by

$$v^2 = \frac{2\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu}{a}$$

8. Determine the motion of a simple pendulum, when the particle is projected along the arc with a velocity due to the difference of altitudes between the point of projection and the highest point of the circle.

Shew that a simple pendulum under the action of a central force, vaying as the distance only, will move as it does under the action of gravity.

9. A particle is projected vertically upwards in a medium in which the resistance varies as the square of velocity; find the velocity of the particle when it returns to the point of projection.

HYDRODYNAMICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Find the whole pressure of a liquid on any surface with which it is in contact.

A triangle ABC is immersed vertically in a liquid with the angle C in the surface and the sides AC, BC equally inclined to the surface; shew that the vertical through C

divides the triangle into two others, the liquid pressures upon which are as $b^3 + 3ab^2 : a^3 + 3a^2b$.

2. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A square board is placed in a liquid of four times its density; shew that there are three different positions in which it will float with one given corner only below the surface of liquid.

3. Obtain the formula for determining heights by the barometer.

$$z' - z = \frac{K}{\mu g}(1 + \alpha t) \log_{10} \frac{h(1 - \theta\tau)}{h'(1 - \theta\tau')}$$

If the weight of one cubic foot of air at 32° F. and pressure of 15 lbs. on the square inch be 1·3 ounces, and $\mu =$ ·434; find the numerical value of $\frac{K}{\mu g}$.

4. Determine the small vertical and angular oscillations of a floating body, symmetrical with respect to two vertical planes at right angles, the intial displacement being parallel to one of these planes.

A cubic is floating in a liquid of twice its density; if it receive a vertical displacement, find the time of an oscillation.

5. Investigate the general equations of fluid motion, and the equation of continuity.

6. Determine the velocity with which a fluid issues through a very small orifice.

A right cone is filled with fluid and placed with a generating line horizontal and uppermost, and a small orifice is made at the lowest point; find the time in which it will be emptied.

7. A pencil is incident directly on a spherical reflecting surface; determine the distance of the geometrical focus

from the centre of the surface, and longitudinal aberration of any ray.

Find the position and magnitude of the least circle of aberration.

8. Find the deviation of the axis of a pencil refracted through a prism in a principal plane.

A ray passes through a prism in a principal plane, the deviation being equal to the angle of incidence, and each of them equal to twice the angle of prism; find the angle of prism, if $\mu = \sqrt{7}$.

9. Give a short account of the analysis of solar light, and of the fixed lines of spectrum.

A star of given altitude is viewed by an eye placed under water; show that it will appear in the form of a spectrum with the violet uppermost, and find the angular magnitude of spectrum.

10. If rays diverging from a point S be refracted at a certain surface of revolution so as to diverge from a point H, prove that the plane section of the surface has for its equation $SP - \mu\, HP = K$.

Prove that if $K = 0$, this equation represents a circle, whose radius is a mean proportional between the distances of S and H from its centre.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Prove that the diameter of curvature, at any point of a plane curve, is equal to the limit of the ratio of the square of arc to the subtense perpendicular to tangent.

Hence show that in all conic sections, the radius of curvature is equal to the cube of normal divided by the square of semiparameter.

2. Prove that any conic section may be described by the action of a force tending to a point at an infinite distance, and varying inversely as the cube of the ordinate.

3. Find the velocity at any point of a conic section, described about a centre of force in the focus, and compare with the velocity in a circle at the same distance.

4. Determine the right ascension of the sun, and the obliquity of the ecliptic, from two observed declinations and the motion in right ascension in the interval.

5. The equation of time arises from two causes; determine when the parts are additive or subtractive.

Prove that the equation of time vanishes four times a year.

6. Compute the effects of aberration on the right ascension and declination of a given star, and find at what time of year each is greatest.

7. If the orbits of the Earth and of a planet were circular, and in the same plane, find the elongation of the planet when stationary.

8. Explain the principle of the method of determining the sun's parallax by observations of the transit of Venus.

9. Prove that the declination of the sun, when the time of change from a given Zenith distance z to a given Zenith distance z' is the shortest possible, is given by

$$\sin \delta = \sin l \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(z + z')}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(z - z')}$$

Hence find the time of year, and the duration of shortest twilight.

10. What are the elements of a planet's orbit?

If the longitudes of a planet in three different points of its orbit be a, b, c; and its latitudes α, β, γ; then will $\tan \alpha \sin (b - c) + \tan \beta \sin (c - a) + \tan \gamma \sin (a - b) = 0$

PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B A.

1. Two indefinitely small rings P and P′, connected by a cord which hangs over a pulley S, rest in equilibrium in every position, when strung on two smooth curved wires. If from P and P′ normals be drawn to meet the vertical through S in G and G′, shew that

$$\frac{SP}{SG} = K \frac{SP'}{SG'}$$

If one ring hangs freely, prove that the curve on which the other must be strung is a conic section, whose focus is S, and whose eccentricity is the ratio of the weights of the rings.

2. A cylinder is placed between two perfectly rough inclined planes which slope in the same direction, the axis of the cylinder being parallel to the intersection of the planes. A cord, attached perpendicularly to the axis of the cylinder, passes over a pulley in one of the inclined planes, and supports a weight hanging freely; determine the limits of the weights for which equilibrium is possible.

3. A cube is laid on a rough inclined plane, and a string is attached to the middle point of its upper edge; the string passes parallel to the inclined plane over a pulley and supports a weight hanging freely; determine the limits of the weight for which equilibrium is possible.

4. And indefinitely small ring, sliding on a smooth straight rod, is attached by an elastic string to a point whose distance from the rod is greater than the natural length of string; find the line of a small oscillation.

5 A particle, placed on a rough inclined plane, is attached by an elastic string to a point in the plane. When the string is at its natural length, the particle is allowed

to descend the plane, shew that it will not ascend again unless tan $a > 3\mu$, and that it will not descend a second time unless tan $a > 5\mu$, μ being the coefficient of friction, and a the inclination of plane to horizon.

6. A particle is acted on by a repulsive force which varies directly as the distance from a given plane. If the particle be projected parallel to the plane with a velocity α and at a distance β, given by the relation $\alpha^2 = \mu\ \beta^2$, prove that the curve described is the catenary.

7. A spherical vessel is one-eighth part filled with water prove that the least velocity with which it must revolve round a vertical diameter, in order that no water may escape through a small hole, in the bottom is $\sqrt{\frac{2g}{a}}$, a being the radius of the sphere.

8. If α = altitude of sun's centre, β = radius of any color of a rainbow, γ the angle subtended at the eye of the observer by the distance between the two points where the bow of this color meets the horizon, prove that

$$\cos\frac{\gamma}{2}\cos\alpha = \cos\beta$$

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Describe the aim of Political Economy. Refute the fallacy that it is necessarily a selfish and hard-hearted science.

2. Classify the various forms of labour; and shew that the most useful labour may sometimes be unproductive,

and that labour not immediately productive of wealth may sometimes be very useful.

3. Investigate the general advantages of producing on a large scale; and examine critically the particular case of large and small farming.

4. State the manner in which Rent is determined by competition; what objections to this theory have been made? How are Rents affected by (1) a reduction in the rate of profit, (2) the introduction of improved implements, (3) a rise in agricultural wages, (4) an increase of population?

5. Of what elements are profits composed? On what does the rate of profit depend? Illustrate your answer, with reference to America, Australia, India.

6. What is meant by the Value of Money? Point out the advantages of the use of Gold and Silver as circulating media What disadvantages attend the use of a double standard, and how may they be obviated?

7. What are the functions of Credit? How is it measured? Describe the chief forms of Credit, and their respective uses.

8. Explain the nature of a Land-tax; and show that it neither (1) diminishes the profits of the cultivator, nor (2) increases the price of agricultural produce. By whom is a House-tax ultimately paid? How should it be assessed when the occupier is also the owner?

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Describe briefly the rise of the Papal power. When did it attain its greatest elevation?

2. Give some account of the Norman conquests in Europe.

3. Sketch the history of the consolidation of the French Monarchy by the acquisition of the Great Fiefs.

4. What was the extent of the empire of Charles V; and how came it to be centred in his person?

5. Compare the characters and positions of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Sketch briefly the li es of (1) Lorenzo the Magnificent, (2) Charles XII of Sweden.

6. Who were Charles Martel, Mazarin, Rienzi, Mirabeau, Wallenstein, Olivares? What do you know of the Golden Bull, the Salic Law, the Family Compact, the Jacquerie, the Sicilian Vespers?

7. Describe and criticise the Continental policy of the Cabal Ministry. State fully the circumstances of (1) the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, (2) the Secret Treaty of Dover.

8. Give some account of the life of Albert of Brandenburg. What was the origin of the Prussian Monarchy? Sketch briefly its progress from the earliest times to the reign of Frederic the Great.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What races inhabited Peloponnesus at the time of Lycurgus? Give an account of the Return of the Heraclidæ, and rationalise the legend.

2. Write a brief sketch of the history of Athens from the usurpation of Pisistratus to the establishment of the Democracy. Give an account of the legislation of Clisthenes.

3. What do you know of the history of Corcyra? What is its modern name?

4. Give some account of (1) the Peace of Antalcidas, (2) the Peace of Callias. Who were the Achæans, and at

what periods did they take a leading part in the affairs of Greece?

5. Describe the campaigns (1) of Brasidas in Thrace, (2) of Pyrrhus in Italy, (3) of Scipio in Africa.

6. Sketch briefly the legends (1) of the Battle of Lake Regillus, (2) of Coriolanus, (3) of Cincinnatus.

7. Distinguish between Tribunes of the Plebs, Ærarian Tribunes, Legionary Tribunes, Military Tribunes. What were the duties of the Censor, Prætor, Quæstor, Ædile?

8. Describe the constitution, functions, and power of the Senate at the time of the Second Punic War. On what points was it attacked by Caius Gracchus?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner.—Mr. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. What are the chief independent and extraneous sources of evidence from which we may obtain confirmations or corrections of the received accounts of ancient history? Illustrate your answer with reference to English and Indian History.

2. Give some account of the social and political system of the Saxons in England. How was it modified by the Danish and Norman conquests?

3. Write a short account of each of the following:—Waltheof, Pandulf, Lord Peterborough, Lord Bute, Raguji Bosla, the Marquis Wellesley. Sketch briefly the lives of Marlborough, Nadir Shah.

4. Write a brief history of the Covenanters.

5. Describe the Home and Foreign policy of Clarendon. What were the charges on which he was impeached, and how far may they be justified?

6. Who were the Undertakers, the Abhorrers, the Non-

jurors? Give an account of (1) the Pilgrimage of Grace, (2) the Rebellion of 1715.

7. Describe briefly Alexander's expedition to India; and write a short account of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian Monarchies.

8. Compare Akbar's policy towards the Hindus with that of Aurangzib, and illustrate the effects of each by the history of the Rajputs during their reigns.

9. Give a short account of the Bahmani kingdom. What States were formed on its ruins?

10. Whence arose the Burmese war of 1824-26, and what were its results?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Sphenoid Bone?

2. Describe the Hip-joint, and compare and contrast it with the articulation of the Shoulder.

3. What structures would be exposed to view in making a transverse section of the middle of the thigh, and what would be their relative relations?

4. Describe fully the various steps of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk and principal branches of the Facial nerve.

Afternoon Paper.

5. From what sources does the cerebro-spinal nervous centre derive its vascular supply?

6. From what spinal nerves is the Anterior Crural nerve derived, and to what structures is it distributed?

7. Describe the Peritoneum, explain its use and point out the relation which it bears to the different abdominal and pelvic viscera.

8. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, the different structures situated in the Palm of the Hand.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. Ewart, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the minute anatomy of Bone and Cartilage.

2. Give an account of the phenomena, and the causes of the coagulation of the Blood.

3. Describe the mechanism of the circulation of the Blood.

4. Describe the minute anatomy of the Liver, and explain the uses of its secretion—the Bile.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the structure and functions of the umbilical vesicle, allantois and placenta.

6. Describe the three forms of nerve-matter, and the functions of each.

7. Give a concise account of the uses of the saliva, gastric juice, and pancreatic juice in the digestion of the food.

8. Describe the minute anatomy of a Malpighian body of the kidney and spleen, and the functions of each.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—W. J. Palmer, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Explain the formation of Dew.
2. When does water boil?
3. What are the advantages of spectrum analysis in detecting and discriminating the metals of the alkalies?
4. Explain what is meant by Specific Heat and show its relation to Atomic weights.
5. What elements present exceptional volume weights?

Afternoon Paper.

6. How would you estimate the proportion of Carbon dioxide and Oxygen in the atmosphere?
7. Write in symbols the changes which take place when water is added to
   - *a.* Carbon dioxide,
   - *b.* Chlorine monoxide, and
   - *c.* Nitrogen pentoxide respectively.
8. How many Litres of Ammoniacal gas measured at 0°C., and 760 M. M. can be obtained from 100 Grammes of Sal-ammoniac?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—Joseph Ewart, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Enumerate the groups included under the Protozoa, and describe the leading and distinguishing characters of each group.
2. Describe the mechanism of progression in serpents.
3. Trace the Development of Echinus from its Pluteus.
4. Describe the respiratory structure of Birds.

Afternoon Paper.

5. Describe the process of encysting in Gregarina.

6. Describe the organ of flight in the bat, bird, flying lizard, flying squirrel and Lepidoptera, and indicate the exact nature of its function and the homologies of its component parts in each.

7. Compare Hydridæ and Actiniæ.

8. Enumerate the structural features by which the echinodermata are separated from other annulose animals.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—C. B. CLARKE, M. A.

Morning Paper.

1. Explain the terms diclinous, monoicous, dioicous, polygamous, polygamo-monoicous, polygamo-dioicous.

2. Describe the process of reproduction, (*a*) in a flowering plant, (*b*) in a fern.

3. What are the distinguishing features of the subdivision coniferæ? How can coniferous wood generally be recognised?

4. Describe, as completely as you can, the specimens A, B, C, D; noting particularly the structure of the ovary.

Afternoon Paper.

5. State the chief grounds of the theory that a flower consists only of transformed leaves. Shew by a picture how a syncarpous ovary with parietal placentæ may be supposed to be formed out of transformed leaves.

6. What chemical changes take place in the seed during germination? Distinguish exorrhizal from endorrhizal germination.

7. Describe the principal classes of plants which existed during the carboniferous period.

8. Describe the fruits E and F.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—W. J. PALMER, M. D.

1. What Pharmacopæia preparations are obtained from plants belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ? State the uses of each.

2. Enumerate the most important Narcotics, Anodynes, and Soporifics, stating the distinctive therapeutic characters of each.

3. What is the usual strength of the undermentioned classes of British Pharmacopæia preparations—

a. Solutions.
b. Glycerines.
c. Dilute acids, and
d. Spirits.

Enumerate the exceptions you remember in each class.

4. Enumerate the several Liniments of the B. P. and state briefly the uses of each.

5. What are the therapeutic uses of the preparations of Bismuth, of the Hyposulphites and of the Bromides.

6. How would you test the purity of Sulphate of Quinine?

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. A European man, about 50 years of age, is admitted to this Hospital with dyspnæa and œdema of the lower

extremities. There is albuminuria. How are we to ascertain whether Morbus Brightii is or is not present?

2. Discuss fully the causes and treatment of Insolation.

3. What are the principal causes of Hæmatemesis, especially as it occurs in India? Give the treatment of a severe case.

Afternoon Paper.

4. State the causes and treatment of a phosphatic condition of the Urine.

5. Review the causes and treatment of those states of the blood known as Anæmia and Spanæmia, especially in India.

6. Discuss fully the subject of Regurgitant Disease of the Aortic valves, with especial reference to Morbid Anatomy and Diagnosis.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—C. MACNAMARA.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the pathological changes in, and around, an artery after the application of a ligature, and give an account of the most common causes, and the treatment of secondary hæmorrhage.

2. Give an account of the causes, symptoms and treatment of stricture of the urethra.

3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of a simple fracture of the skull, with depression.

Afternoon Paper.

4. Describe the symptoms due to a strangulated oblique inguinal hernia, the anatomy of the parts concerned, and

the remedial measures you would adopt (including an operation if necessary) for its relief.

5. What are the most frequent forms of disease of the eye which lead to the formation of posterior synechia. Give the treatment of adhesions between the iris and capsule of the lens,

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MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. To what causes may non-dilatation of the os uteri in labour be due, and what is the treatment proper in each ?

2. Describe the uses and forms of pessaries.

3. To what displacements is the gravid uterus liable ? What is the management of each ?

Afternoon Paper.

4. You are called for the first time, to a native woman who has been three days in labour, the breech of a large dead child has advanced to the outlet in the abdominal position. The fœtal abdomen and thorax are much distended in consequence of decomposition. Pains have ceased ; there is tumefaction with commencing inflammation of the maternal parts. What is to be done here ?

5. Rupture of the perineum in labor. To what circumstances is it due ? Its prevention ? Its treatment ?

6. How is bony deformity (first) of the brim and (secondly) of the outlet of the pelvis to be ascertained and measured at the commencement of labor ?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—W. J. PALMER, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. A connected Pelvis and Thigh-bone is discovered. How would you determine whether the bones were human and if so, the age and sex?

2. Contrast the symptoms of poisoning by Opium and Aconite in the several stages.

3. Describe the different modes of death which may occur in drowning.

Afternoon Paper.

4 What steps would you take, on seeing a person suffering from a poisonous dose of—

a. Sugar of Lead.
b. Opium.
c. Arsenic.
d. Oxalic Acid.

5. Death having resulted from sleeping in a small room near a charcoal fire—What *post mortem* appearances would you expect to find?

Honor Examination.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Describe the principal defects of the (old-fashioned) city mansion, with its premises and immediate surroundings, of a Calcutta Hindu gentleman, and give a summary of the measures needful for improvement.

2. Give a full account of that change in viscera &c. which has been termed the amyloid or depurative condition.